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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919.

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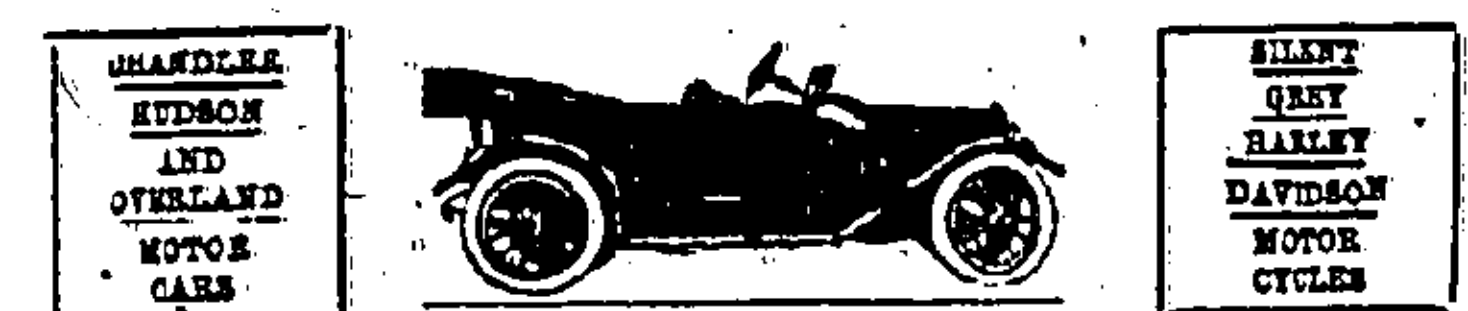
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

FRENCH STRIKES.

THEATRICAL LOCKOUT ENDED.

PARIS, Sept. 9.
Managers have declared that the theatrical lockout is ended. The theatres will reopen to-morrow, pending conferences between the artists' syndicate and the managers.

SILESIA.

ALLIED MISSION RETURNS TO BERLIN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.
The Allied Mission to Upper Silesia returned to Berlin after Dupont had conferred with German General Staff officer in regard to the number of Allied troops required to occupy Upper Silesia.

MORE BOLSHIEVISM.

WIDESPREAD SACKING AND DESTRUCTION.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9.
According to a message from Hel-singfors refugees report that the Bolsheviks on first day of their occupation murdered 2,000 inhabitants of Ekaterinburg. The Red Guards committed widespread sacking and destruction. Magyar and Chinese detachments were particularly brutal.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

DUTCH PROTEST AGAINST BELGIUM PROPAGANDA.

HAGUE, Sept. 9.
Correspondence has been published showing that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has made a protest to the Belgian government regarding a secret note to the Belgian military head quarters, concerning propaganda amongst the Dutch in Limburg with the object of influencing the latter in favour of annexation of Belgium.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

CONGRESS AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P., who had a good reception, speaking before the vote emphasised that "direct action" would paralyse industry and the poorer classes would suffer first. He marvelled that men so sane in counsel and so courageous otherwise, should repose such childish faith in the absolute success of "direct action." He appealed to the delegates to go to law so long as there was law and support labour members of parliament who were attempting to work constitutionally and not introduce violence into the country.
Rt. Hon. J. Hodge, M.P., at the Miners' Federation said that the object of the vote was to find out how far the rank and file were with the Executive of the Triple Alliance in the matter of "direct action."
The result of the vote was received with cheers.
The Dockers' delegates, representing 99,000 votes, were absent when the vote was taken.

THE TROUBLE AT FERMOY.

SHOPS RANSACKED.

LONDON, Sept. 9.
The wrecking of the shops in Fermoyle was carried out by soldiers led by the Shopkeepers and supported by women and rowdies attracted by prospect of loot. The crowd, who were led by a soldier who gave whistle signals, used hammers and pieces of iron. Hundreds of pairs of boots were stolen from a boot-shop while a jeweller's shop, belonging to a foreman of the jury which declined to return a verdict of murder in connection with the tragedy cabled on the 8th inst. was paid special attention. The disorders which apparently were a sequel to that tragedy, lasted two hours. The police were powerless. A picket finally restored order.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

OMAHA, September 9th.
President Wilson, referring to the reservation cabled on September 8th, said that the United States must take or leave the Treaty as it stood.
(The Washington message of September 8th says:—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, having considered the Peace Treaty, has reported to the Senate after adopting four reservations. Providing that the United States be interpreted of the Monroe Doctrine, that tariff immigration and other domestic questions be determined by individual nations; that the United States declines to assume any territorial obligations or undertake without a direct resolution from Congress, and that the U.S.A. reserve the right to withdraw from the League of Nations.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

ALLIED MISSION TO UPPER SILESIA.

LONDON, September 9th.
The Allied Mission to Upper Silesia, consisting of high military representatives of Britain, the United States, France and Italy, have arrived at Sonowice.

After hearing considerable evidence, holding long conferences and visiting various towns and camps of the fugitives and insurgents, General Dupont, the French representative, ordered the insurgents and fugitives to be informed that he is telegraphing to Paris urging the necessity of despatching Allied troops to occupy Upper Silesia.

Such occupation, for technical reasons, cannot be carried out until September 30th.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, September 9th.

The preliminary organisation of the League of Nations is proceeding.

Committee representing all the adherents of the League will hold their first meeting in London after the German Peace Treaty has been duly ratified.

The first business will include the appointment of a Governing Commission for the Saar Valley, within a fortnight of the League's official birth, also a High Commission for Danzig, as speedily as possible.

The Committee will also confirm Sir Eric Drummond's appointment as Secretary General, and prepare the agenda for the public inaugural meeting of the Assembly of the League at Washington, which will probably not be before March.

A number of appointments have been provisionally made to the Secretariat.

These include ten different nationalities.

FRENCH THEATRICAL STRIKE.

PARIS, September 9th.
Managers and representatives of the artists conferred, to-day, with a view to a settlement of the theatrical lock-out.

The Municipal employees decided to strike to-day.

GENERAL PERSHING.

NEW YORK, September 9th.
General Pershing arrived to-day, and was ceremoniously welcomed. He received a very popular ovation.

EARL GREY.

LONDON, September 9th.
Earl Grey will sail on the *Albatross* en route for Washington on September 20th.

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, September 9th.

A Havas message says:—The French Delegation has strongly urged the Supreme Council that unless Germany agree to suppress the Rhenish in her Constitution pressing a union with Austria without further delay the area of occupation on the Rhine should be extended to the expiration of the ultimatum.

No further reply is necessary, since the Note was sent last week and was a ultimatum, the failure to comply with which carries immediate sanction for any action which the Allies see fit to employ.

General Sir Edmund Allenby, who arrived in Paris yesterday, denied the existence of a conflict between the French and English Governments.

France is to receive the mandate for Syria. Complete union of views is shared by the French and English Governments in regard to Syria.

General Allenby will stay two days in Paris.

A Bill will shortly be introduced into the French Parliament to encourage the construction of trawlers and improve the arrangements for landing fish in French ports.

An assembly of Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce in France and the Colonies will take place in Paris on October 27th.

The meeting is of first importance, the matters for discussion being French commercial balance and the drop in French exchange.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

PARIS, September 9th.
The Supreme Council has approved the text of the Colonial Conventions for Austria's signature.

The Conventions relate to the sale of spirits, traffic in arms, and the abolition of certain clauses in the Declaration of Brussels of 1901.

THE FERMOY TROUBLE.

LONDON, September 9th.
A crowd wrecked fifty shops at Fermoyle yesterday evening.

ONLY A TOY PISTOL.

STUTTGART, September 9th.
The youth who fired on General Lettow von Vorbeck only used a toy pistol.

BOLSHIEVISM.

LONDON, September 9th.
A Moscow telegram states that the Soviet Government has accepted Esthonia's proposal to hold peace negotiations at Pskov.

The Soviet has arranged for the safe conduct of the delegates on September 10th.

It is reported from Warsaw that the Bolshevik and Lithuanian peace negotiations will start immediately on the former's initiative. The Lithuanians have sent representatives to the front.

THE AGITATOR.

He is—he was—and ever will be. When this earth is changed into a bright and shiny heaven he will still be dodging round amongst the angels telling the tale of the wonders that will happen in some far-off sweet bye and bye.

He is a humourless person with imagination. To him a bird in the bush is worth twenty in the hand. The thing he has not got is to him a thing of sound and sterling value. He would light a five-pound note to search in the darkness for a penny.

The agitator is even as the poet. He is born, not made. And there is another thing about him. He belongs to no particular class or walk in life. He is as apt to wear straw-berry leaves as he is to wear corduroys. He may have thousands a year even as he may not have a penny. The true agitator is a disinterested person, whose one and only idea is to agitate. He would sooner agitate than eat. Agitating is to him as meat and drink, as the very life-giving air itself.

And here I would like to remark that the working class pusher who agitates himself into Parliament, and, perhaps, even into the Cabinet, is not really an agitator properly speaking. He is merely a seeker after, and a grabber of the plum—a sharp business person who gets what he wants through the working of the high ideal, trust-in-me stunt—a wolf in agitator's clothes. I am not writing this as a rebuke to him. I am writing about the genuine steel-bound, copper-plated agitator, whose mission in life it is to make people sit up and take notice of things that—though they do not exist—ought very much to exist. He wins not my admiration, for he is too swift for an easy-going, lazy person like myself. But if he wins not my admiration, neither does he win my disesteem. For he is a workman, a craftsman, an artist who is in love with his job.

When he is hailed up before the beak for being a nuisance to the community the one fear that the agitator has is the danger of being let off with a caution. What he wants is to be sent to jail. Jail to the agitator is as nectar to the bustling busy bee. It is as water to the thirsty teetotaler. The innocent beak knows not of the feeling that is agitating the bosom of the agitator. He thinks that he is afraid of being sent to prison. Ah, if he knew! If the innocent beak only knew! Why, he would give him the glad eye and dismiss him with thanks. He would never make the abysmal mistake of sending him to jail. But the poor beak does not know. And quite often, I am grieved to say, he sends him to reveal in the delights of skill and the soft side of a plank.

That the agitator has his uses is obvious. There are many things that I fail to see the use of. But I do see the use of the agitator. He stops man from falling into too profound a sleep. He jabs him, and bites him, and sets about him, and keeps him going generally. He is a useful nuisance. We do not like him. But who on earth likes medicine?

And now I beg to withdraw what I said a moment ago about not sending the agitator to jail. He ought to be sent there oftener than he is. It isn't quite playing the game to get a man to work for no reward. If a man does useful work for the community he ought to be paid for it, and it is only graceful to pay him for it in the particular coin that he likes.

The agitator is treated much too unfairly here in England, or—as I ought to say—Britain. He is being continually deprived of the free board and lodging that the State owes him, and on the top of it insult is added to injury by the bestowing upon him of a caution. Even the Irish agitators are being treated in a grossly unfair manner. They are being continually deprived of that prison hospitality that they so richly deserve. This shameful treatment of ejected Irish agitators from quod is another deep injustice to Dark Rosaleen, and the time will come when, base and perfidious England will, etc., etc.

The agitator is the sting, the goad, the whipper-in, and the whipper-up of humanity. He is an unpopular, disharmonious person. But he keeps us going. And still—well, I don't want to grumble at him too much. Will a time ever arrive when he will come into his own? The answer to this is that agitation is even as virtue. It is its own reward.

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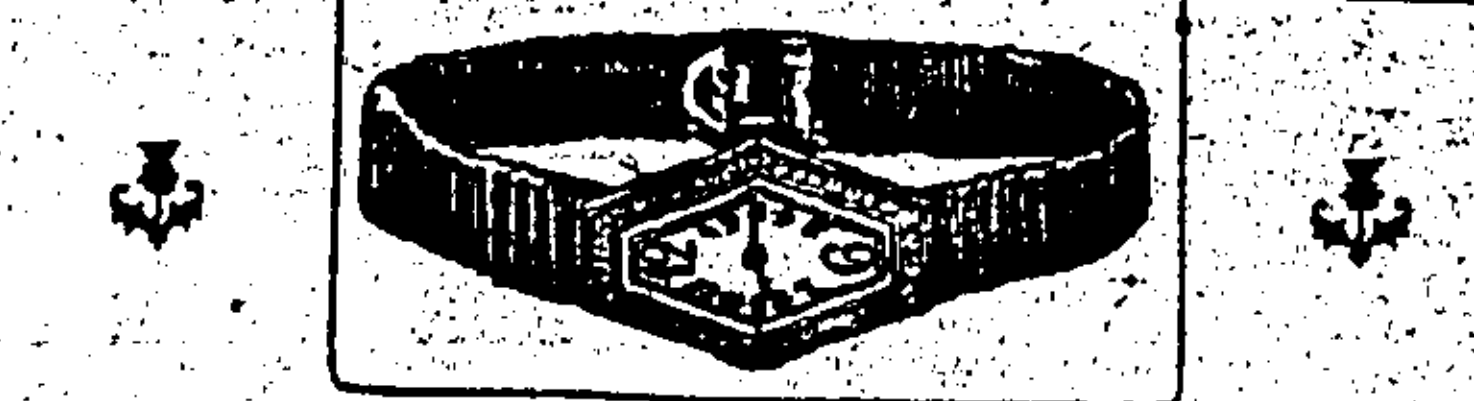
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DEATHS.

INWOOD.—On September 1, at Tokyo, Nellie Cora Inwood, widow of Messrs. Inwood, 30, at Murray, Douglas, Bennett Murray, of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., aged 36.
POMEROY.—On September 8, at Shanghai, Pauline, the beloved wife of P. Frank Pomerooy.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1919.

NOTHING NEW.

Don't run away with the idea that there is anything particularly up to date about Lloyd George or Bob Smilie or the politics in Reuters' telegrams, because there isn't. The bootsman in "Peter Simple" who had the idea that all his adventures had happened before, and that they would happen again, had warrant for his theory. History, like an onion salad, repeats itself, and human doings are cyclical. Progress is a fancy name for movement in a circle, and mankind doesn't seem to be much smarter than those prehistoric caterpillars at which Henri Fabre invited us to smile. Lucius Apuleius—but we forgot. Perhaps you haven't met before. Let us introduce you.

The Reader—Lucius Apuleius Saturninus, a Roman demagogue over two thousand years ago. It is quite startling to notice how fresh and human, and familiar, and foolish the politics of 2000 years ago look beside the katemjammer that is still proceeding. Lucius had a grievance against the Senate. It was, in fact, injustice that made a demagogue of him. To gain the favour of the soldiery, he proposed that each veteran should receive an allotment of 100 jugera of land in Africa. In the same land this year the same class of men are being offered the same reward. Two years later, after he was elected Tribune, he let the cat out of the bag about some bribes that Mithradates VI of Pontus was sending the patrician senators. This is where our parallel rather breaks down, because, of course, there is no more bribery nowadays. For his indiscreet revelations he was accused of, and tried for violating the law of nations, but public opinion got him off. Another difference may be noted between D.O.R.A. and the majestas, a law making acts tending to diminish the sovereignty of the people something more than seditions. The *minuta majestas* may be wanted in

this Colony yet. But Lucius found Demos a nagging boss. The rabble was just about as noisily devoted to the Gracchi as ours are noisily down on the Bolshevists, so Lucius A. Saturninus took on as A.D.C. or private secretary a man who claimed to be the son of Tiberius Gracchus. Mrs. T. Gracchus disputed the claim, but Lucius lay low, and when Quintus Cecilius Metellus Numidicus, a political enemy of his, spoke against the Tiberian Gracchus, denying his right to the suffrage, Lucius "sicked" "em on him, and poor old Q.C.M.N. was stoned, and hurt worse than the Northcliffe Press has ever hurt any public man in our time. After that things went well for Lucius, who was re-elected and formed a coalition government called the Triumvirate. All the land taken from the Cumbrians who had taken it from others north of the Po was nationalized for soldiers. This led up to a racial equality issue, and it was held that the admission of Italians to the colonies partially admitted their equality with Romans. The conservative Romans didn't like it, and Metellus Carsonius went into exile and no doubt made rebellious orations. There was an Ordinance introduced by our hero to supply corn at a nominal price, so that we may regard Lucius Saturninus as the first Food Controller. Q. Servilius Caepio (possibly a servile champion of the profiteers) said the exchequer would never stand it, and when Lucius pressed for a vote, Caepio "dispersed the meeting by violence." Even in those days a newspaper man had a chance of getting his "face knocked off." Saturninus (still the public idol, as popular as Joe Chamberlain or Lloyd George) rushed the ordinance through, and at the ensuing elections, declaring it a patriotic duty to continue in office, had a dangerous rival candidate beaten to death by hired agents. There is no need to hire such now; there are always volunteers, even in out of the way spots like Canton. But it has to be done decently. This murder taking place while the voting was actually going on shocked the editor of the *Roman Mail* and his impassioned protests brought about a revulsion of public feeling. Saturninus and his gang were impeached as public enemies. Let this be a warning to all Panjandrums. Poor Saturninus (who had probably had the most worthy intentions all through) took refuge in the Capitol. They cut off his wife (nowadays it would be beer) and he was forced to capitulate. He was put in jail, in a sort of bastille called the Curia Hostilia, and his curiously hostile political enemies got on the roof, took off the tiles, and dropped them on his head till he died. So perished Lucius Apuleius Saturninus, one time pillar of the state and popular hero, but it is not considered probable by the best

authorities that the custom of wearing tiles in our own Parliament was so derived. Mommsen does not even mention it.

LOCAL PROFITEERS.

We gathered the impression a little while back that the Hongkong Government thinks it has no power to deal with profiteers, and that it would need to pass an Ordinance to do so. As a matter of fact, the contrary is the case. It will have to pass an Ordinance to relieve itself of the duty of dealing with them, and to legalize some of the transactions that are at present common here and regarded as straight business. This is the position. Hongkong was started in 1841 and formally ceded in 1842. It took over the laws of England *hobnob*, and at that time there were Statutes against Forestalling, Increasing, and Regrating. Under these statutes to buy large quantities of any article in order to sell it at an unreasonable price, to practise any artifice or device which would enhance the price of food, or to buy victuals on the way to market in order to sell them at higher prices were criminal acts. These statutes were repealed at Home in 1844, but as Hongkong has never repealed them, they are still the law here. There is, as we showed a few days ago in a repeated article, a movement at Home towards re-enacting them. Possibly there will be a movement here to enforce them. Let our local forestallers, increasers, regraters, and cornerers beware.

THE BANK.

How does the Bank stand? One of our reporters was told a couple of days ago by an official of the Bank that so long as they have silver coins, they must and doremed they have notes at face value. They have heaps and heaps of silver, we believe, but not of silver coins. (We really must mint our own. Let's ask the new Governor to get us our own mint). It is known that, to put it mildly, the Bank has not been cashing its notes as freely as it should. The *China Mail* had a letter about it. The Bank Ordinance, which may be found at page 145 of Vol. I of Mr. Alabaster's revised edition of the laws of Hongkong, does not say anything about it, so long as they have silver coins. It says (page 150, section 15) "if at any time there is a suspension of payment of any of the bills or notes of the company, it shall not be lawful for the company, during the continuance of such suspension of payment, to make any fresh issue of bills or notes." No, if we go by Stroud's definition (the legal dictionary that was used by Mr. Lindsell in deciding our Junk case) that would mean that the Bank, so long as it refused to give silver for any one of its notes, could not lawfully pay another note over its counter. The commonly accepted meaning of "fresh issue" would be an issue of new notes, a new series; but we imagine it would be easy to find judges who would decide that Stroud's definition applies. The directors of the bank will be well advised, therefore, if ever again they run short of silver coins, to face the loss of buying in, even at a premium, sufficient to meet their obligations. By that we do not mean their total obligations, but their normal obligations, measured by the normal demand of their clients. It does not need pointing out, we suppose, that the first public hint of a difficulty in getting the notes cashed leads to an augmentation of such normal demand, makes it, in effect, abnormal. This may have been the cause of the recent talk. Possibly some people outside, money changers or others, have been trying to "hold up" the Bank.

CLEMENCEAU AND REVOLUTION.

Marty-Rollan publishes an interview with Clemenceau in the *Toulouse "Peuple"*. The following extracts appear in the "Berne Tagblatt" of the 18th July:—Clemenceau told us he was old, that although the peace had been signed it would not last. He had always taken realities into account, and therefore he did not harbour any illusions now. He had deeply despised the war from the beginning, and he knew that the Peace Treaty concealed many dangers for the world's future, but there were no means of taking another course. He added that the revolution was growing in all countries, and that it was coming nearer and nearer in France also. But he believed that with it would be accomplished without bloodshed. Clemenceau said that the Confederation Generale du Travail would gather the great fruits of the bourgeoisie. Work and workers would save France, and would make the country greater in the future. "The nobility," he added, "are unworthy of governing France. The bourgeoisie never were, and never will be able to do it. The workers organised in the Confederation Generale du Travail are alone fitted for the task. With my whole heart I wish that they may succeed."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4-15/16d.

Amongst the passengers who left the Colony for Shanghai on the s.s. "China," were Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Goldring and Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, C. I. E.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak's address to the pupils of the Ellis Kadoorie School on July 25, on the Peace, has been printed in English and Chinese in a very neat pamphlet, and distributed to the boys.

The P. & O. s.s. "Khiva," with Sir Reginald Stubbs, the new Governor of Hongkong, on board, is due to leave Bombay to-morrow and is expected to arrive in Hongkong on September 30.

Extradition proceedings, on behalf of the Canton authorities, will be commenced next week in the case in which a Chinese is charged with assisting in the emigration of three girls to Bangkok for immoral purposes.

Owing to the fall in the price of rice, it is the intention of the Government to reduce the allowance granted to men in Government employment, receiving a monthly wage of \$20 and under, from \$2 to \$1.50 from September 1st.

To get rid of their Japanese—popularly known to the Chinese as "low grade"—some Cantonese dealers have attempted to sell it under British trade-marks. The Canton Chief of Police has issued orders prohibiting such a practice.

Canton is about to see the appearance of a daily newspaper managed and edited by women. It will be known as "Chen Quan's Women Journal." The editor will be Miss Wong of Japan. She will be assisted by a manager and three assistant editors.

The s.s. "Changsha," which arrived here from Sydney yesterday afternoon brought the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Wakeford, Mrs. Luxon, Mrs. Gamble, Mr. Gray, Miss L. Hiron, Mr. Calgarum, Mr. Chant, Mr. Crumell and Mr. Bethell.

Mr. A. el-Arculli, son of Mr. A. F. Arculli, is to be admitted to practice as a solicitor in the Hongkong Supreme Court on Monday morning. He will be the first Indian solicitor in the Colony. Mr. Arculli, who was articled to Mr. E. L. Agassiz, will act for him shortly while Mr. Agassiz goes on Home leave.

Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, and successfully applied for the re-hearing of a case in which a woman was convicted of being in unlawful possession of opium labels and ammunition and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. It was pointed out that at the previous hearing a man came forward and claimed the labels and ammunition, which, he said, he had placed in the woman's house.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the China Mail from the *Wah Tsz Yat Po*.]

THE CHIEF DELEGATE'S MOVEMENTS.

"SHANGHAI, Sept. 12." Wong Yop Tong will leave Fung-tien for Peking on the 13th inst. He will go to Tsinan on the following day to interview Cheung Shu Yuen, the Tschun of Shantung. He will arrive at Nanking on the 15th inst., where he will stay until definite information regarding the opening of the peace conference has been received from the South. He will be strongly guarded right through the whole journey. He sends the sub-delegate to Shanghai first to make the necessary preparations.

THE FINAL CONFERENCE.

Wong Yop Tong in an interview with Chu Sai Cheung, said that if his present mission proves to be a failure there will be no use in appointing new delegates for the next Conference.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Tuan Chi-jui has declared that Kuan Wan Pang should be selected as the new Premier if Kung Sam Chun resigns. Kung Sam Chun, the Premier, however, has not yet tendered his resignation. The On-Fok party advocates that Tuan Chi-jui be instructed to form the new Cabinet. Net Chi Chung, the Tschun of Anhui now in Peking, has seconded the proposal.

LOAN WANTED.

The Premier has approached the Bank Group for a small loan to pay the Military and Naval men. The representative of the group replied that they could do nothing unless they were to London for instructions.

WILL NATIONALISATION CHEAPEN COAL?

[By Sir Leo Chiozza Money.]

Coal nationalisation is as much a consumer's policy as a producer's policy. It is even more important to the nation as a whole to own and work its coal than it is for the miner to work in national mines and to take an effective voice in their direction. Our coal is limited, and private ownership is wasting it with prodigality.

I have been asked to reply to the question: Can nationalisation cheapen coal? If what I have said is true, the answer to this question is, Yes.

Other things remaining the same, nationalisation can give a cheaper and better output than can private ownership. The proviso has to be made because, most obviously, the problem of output is a complicated one, depending upon many factors. To name one of them, the nation must realise that year by year the getting of coal becomes more difficult because of the working-out of the most easily won seams.

The question I have to answer should therefore be put clearly in this form: Under the same conditions, can nationalisation provide cheaper coal than private ownership? IF MEN WERE BEASTS OF BURDEN.

In giving my reasons, let me first deal solely with the problem as it would affect us if the miners were mere hard-working beasts of burden, who could be guaranteed to work arduously for so many hours per day in return for their keep. Let us assume in short, that they were as docile as horses, and that "labour unrest" had never been heard of.

The coal of the nation is now owned by a number of big and little landowners. These owners do not, for the most part, work their coal, but lease it to capitalists to work. The "coalowners" or colliery proprietors are therefore usually not owners at all, but lessees. The number of separate colliery concerns, most of them companies, is about 1,500, and the number of separate coal mines is over 3,000.

A moment's thought will show what a wasteful system this is from the point of view of the public interest and of the consumer's purse. I will not dwell upon the 1,500 separate boards of directors and staffs, but pass to more important ones.

The 1,500 colliery concerns have to make what terms they can with the different landlords to obtain leases of coal areas. It is obvious that in a given coal area there are best points of operation, which can only be determined by scientific survey, and that proper determinations ought to be made as to where to sink shafts, where to centralise pumping, and so forth. If this is not done the coal must be dearly got and often wasted altogether.

What the consumer should know is that the 1,500 colliery concerns are often not working where best they should work, but where they could get leave to work. Shafts have often been sunk where they ought not to have been sunk. The boundaries of collieries are often wasteful and sometimes absurd. The arrangements as to pumping are sometimes grotesque in their inefficiency; it was proved to the Commission that a coalfield is being lost through this cause.

This is not the fault so much of individuals as of an indefensible system, under which capitalists make the best bargains they can to lease this area or that from this landlord or that.

Professor George Knox, Professor of Mining at the South Wales School of Mines, gave the Coal Commission two illuminating maps of contiguous royalties to show what he called "the present excessive waste of valuable mineral products." He showed how coal had to be conveyed underground for unnecessary distances, how "barriers" (thick walls of coal) had to be left between adjoining properties, how disputed areas remained permanently unworked, and how essentially it was that colliery workings should be properly arranged in respect of each colliery. For these and other reasons Professor Knox declared that nationalisation was necessary to save coal and to cheapen working, which means cheaper coal now and cheaper coal in the time to come.

"EXTRAVAGANT AND WASTEFUL." Sir Richard Redmayne, Chief Inspector of Mines, colliery manager of long experience, with a practical knowledge of British coalfields that is probably unequalled, denounced the present system as extravagant and wasteful, when viewed from the point of view of the coal-mining industry, as a whole or from the national point of view.

In his view, collective production was absolutely essential to the greatest economy of output. He showed how collieries themselves waste coal, being among the most extravagant users (as was also pointed out by the Coal Commission of 1905), how coal is wasted in party walls, how much room for economy there is in administration and in buying materials, what need there is for the more extensive use of conveyors and pneumatic drills and coal-cutting machinery, and mechanical haulage and electrical working.

The Royal Commission of 1905 pointed out the amazing neglect of machinery. After fourteen years there has been so little improvement

MARKET TO FIGHT PROFITEERS.

The open-air market which lifted Urban District Council has allowed to be established as a check to profiteering by local tradesmen had an extraordinary opening recently in Station-road.

Some stalls were sold out by noon. Fish, vegetables, poultry, and eggs were displayed, and the rush began as soon as the hawkers had taken their pitches. Only local hawkers were allowed in the market, and they are licensed for three months.

The produce was excellent and the prices much below those in shops. The fishmonger was besieged and the soon cleared his fresh haddock at 4d. and kippers at 8d. a lb. Later he was selling the kipper boxes at 1d. In the shops haddock was 6d. and kippers 9d. a lb.

A man with ducks and chickens found ready customers at 4s. and from 2s.6d. each respectively, and as he had nothing to wrap the birds in, customers took them by the neck and marched off quite happily. New-laid eggs were 3d. each—1d. to 2d. cheaper than in the shops.

SHOP PRICES REDUCED.

The crowd grew until there were scores who could not get near the stalls but they could hear the hawkers roaring: "Best blue peas, 2d. a lb." "New potatoes 2d. a lb.: the costermongers haven't all been killed by the Huns."

Some of the shopkeepers near by could hear also, and towards evening shop prices came down in an astonishing manner; but by then there was little left to sell in the open air. Green peas had been 3d. in the shops, and came down to 2d. Tomatoes had been 1s. and fell to 10d.; but the hawkers had cleared at 9d.

The same result was brought about in Paris by M. Clemenceau's produce shops.

that it is still true to say that only a fractional part of our coal is got by the aid of coal-cutting machines. And still miners waste their time walking miles underground for lack of riding arrangements.

Apart from machinery, many of the essential improvements, it will be seen, can only be brought about under collective working, either nationally or by a great private monopoly. Only such collective working can survey the whole mineral field and obtain the best and cheapest output. Mr. Justice Sankey and the three employers of labour on the Coal Commission reported this in their interim report of March 20 (known as the "Sankey Report") in these words:

"Even upon the evidence already given the present system of ownership and working in the coal industry stands condemned, and some other system must be substituted for it, either nationalisation or a method of unification by national purchase and/or by joint control."

The Government pledged itself in Parliament on March 20 to carry out this substitution "in the letter and in the spirit."

THE HUMAN FACTOR.

But so far I have left out the human factor, the miner, who, most fortunately for the nation, is not a mere beast of burden, but a man, to whom the Government has pledged itself (March 20) without reservation to give "an effective voice in the direction of the mine."

It is not true, let us be glad to know, that the miner wants merely higher wages and shorter hours. He demands, as, indeed, others are demanding, the right to take an intelligent interest in the mine, and the power to elect, out of the wealth of talent which is available, men to help manage the mine. This, also, is a way to cheaper coal, since it is the only method of giving the miner social responsibility and of calling out all that is best in him. It is a highly practical consideration. Even, however, if it were not so, the Government has pledged itself, and its hesitation to carry out its pledges is the cause of the immediate grave troubles.

Before saying a word on distribution, I ought to remind the reader that the output of recent months has necessarily suffered from the war deterioration of the mines, so that even the wasteful and extravagant system of private ownership has been worked under abnormal difficulties, with frustrated development and shortages of timber, machinery, tubs (underground wagons), rails, etc. And the railways have correspondingly suffered from similar causes, with reaction upon mining output.

It remains to add that there is also much for the consumer in economic distribution. I do not think it is realised by the public that, while the thirteen Coal Commissioners differed on some grounds, they all agreed about that. Even the coal-owners' report recommended municipal coal competition. There is no doubt whatever that the sweeping away of coal factors, coal merchants, and coal dealers, large and small, and the substitution of a co-ordinated national and municipal coal service would effect a very considerable saving in distributive costs.

Given the 5s. a day wages and hours (it is forgotten, I think, that the coal-owners' report recommended only 6d. a day less than the Sankey 2s.) nationalisation can save us more than the 6s. a ton put on by Government.

IMPASSIONED APPEAL FOR MERCY.

EX-SOLDIER WHO MARRIED COMRADE'S WIDOW.

A romantic and touching story of a soldier's promise to a dying comrade, on the field of battle, to look after his wife and children, and the subsequent fulfilment of that promise in marriage, was unfolded in Frederick E. Butterfield's passionate appeal for leniency in the Luton police-court, when he was charged with having stolen a postal order, Treasury notes, and stamps, to the value of £2 8s., and also with having stolen a Savings Bank Deposit Book, and obtained £1 from the Savings Bank by false pretences.

The prisoner, who was an ex-soldier and had five wound stripes, had been employed at the Luton G.P.O. as a temporary postman since January.

The prosecuting solicitor for the Post-master-General said the offences were carefully and deliberately thought out.

Prisoner, who was twenty-one years of age, in the course of a very passionate appeal for leniency, said he was a discharged soldier, and had been wounded in five different battles. In an action in Trones Wood, on the Somme, in 1916 his chum was terribly wounded whilst fighting by his side and in his last moments he implored prisoner to look after his wife and two children. Prisoner gave the necessary promise, after which his comrade expired.

Upon coming to England he succeeded in getting into communication with his comrade's widow, and, with a view to discharging his obligation, he married her, undertaking to look after the two children of his dead comrade. He had since become a father himself, as the result of the marriage. That was the first time he had been in any court, and he had given way to temptation.

The Mayor, as chairman of the bench, in announcing the decision of the magistrates, said the offences were so serious that prisoner would have to go to prison for six months in all, with hard labour.

In another passionate outburst, Butterfield implored the magistrates to show leniency, for the sake of his wife and children. He did not know what would become of them.

He was informed, from the bench, that he should have thought of all this before he committed the offence.

The son of an old soldier with twenty-six years' Army service to his credit, Butterfield served some years in the Army as a boy. He rejoined the Service upon the outbreak of the Great War, and was wounded in five different engagements, having thirteen wounds in all. The last battle he was in was in Trones Wood in the Somme in 1916—the battle in which he gave the promise to his dying companion—and he was discharged after having been in hospital for a considerable time. Upon marrying the widow of his comrade, he took up residence at Kensworth, a little village in the vicinity of Luton.

THE ASPIRIN HABIT.

Following is from *Good Health*, an American Magazine:

"The frequent prescription of aspirin by physicians for the relief of neuralgic or rheumatic pains has made the drug familiar to the public, and not a few persons are acquiring the practice of taking the drug for almost every disagreeable symptom or pain from any cause. The Journal of the A. M. A. reports the case of a man who in this way acquired the aspirin habit, and naturally increased the dose which was necessary to obtain the desired relief, until he was taking sixty grains a day. Very naturally, he was found suffering from indigestion, constipation and low blood pressure.

"The habitual use of any drug does serious harm, for the reason that drugs are foreign substances, generally more or less poisonous, and the liver and kidneys are worn out in eliminating them."

R. L. Alsaker, M. D., writes: "For some reason members of the medical profession have spread the idea that aspirin is harmless. This he has cost many lives, and will continue to spread death so long as it is believed. There does not exist a harmless pain killing drug. Because people think that aspirin is harmless, they take it in great quantities. They begin with five and ten grains per day and gradually increase the dose until they are taking from twenty to forty grains a day.

"Aspirin, when frequently and freely taken, causes depression and deterioration of the whole body. It ruins the stomach, by its spite of it is generally believed that it does not harm the digestive organs.

"Not long ago I saw a woman who had been taking aspirin for several years. During this time she had been under the care of several prominent physicians, and all of them had told her that aspirin would not hurt her. The poor woman died miserably, because the aspirin had so wrought her stomach that it rebelled, and would not even tolerate water. So, for the value of your health, beware of the aspirin habit."

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE GIST OF IT.

The Cheung Chiu Summer Resort Association needs a register under 47 of 1011.

The Philippines are proclaimed infected with disease.

Mr. Cecil Graham Pordue will act as Deputy Supt. of Police, and Chief Inspector James Kerr as Assistant Supt. of Police, during the absence of Mr. Wodehouse.

A new cemetery for Chinese Christians is notified at Kowloon.

There will be no Criminal Sessions this month.

The Bank of Asia, Ltd., may be struck off and dissolved in three months.

Many tenders are invited for various services.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Leggin & Co. report on Sept. 12:

Our local market has been fairly active during the week under review and a fairly large volume of business has been put through both for cash and forward delivery. The Shanghai market has suddenly revived especially in all cotton shares.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have eased off and shares can now be obtained at \$675.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons are wanted at \$440. North China at \$125. 220. Unions \$212 and Far Eastern \$125, all buyers.

Shipping.—Dongas have buyers at \$92. Steamboats \$24. Indo-China (deferred) at \$135 and Star Lines at \$314.

Refiners.—China Sugars have slightly improved and sales at \$177 are now wanted at \$178. Molasses could be placed at \$45.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Docks, a considerable amount of business has been done in this stock at various rates and close with sellers at \$182. Wharves have risen from our last quotation of \$101 to a buying rate of \$106. Shanghai Docks are wanted at \$117 and \$125. December delivery.

Miscellaneous.—Cements after sales at \$8.20 and \$8.40 are wanted at \$8.15. China Lights (new) \$91. (old) \$72. Electrics \$85. Peak Trains (old) \$71. Watsons \$71. Powells \$12 and Watsons \$20, all buyers.

"CHANGSHA" AGROUND AT CAIRNS.

The passengers on board the s.s. "Changsha," which arrived in Hongkong shortly before two o'clock yesterday afternoon from Sydney had a mild excitement when they were told that the ship was aground.

The "Changsha" left Sydney on August 12, and reached Cairns, a small port in Queensland, according to schedule time. She loaded a cargo of flour at Cairns, and was leaving the harbour when some defect occurred in the steering gear. Cairns harbour is shallow, and the authorities have dredged a channel 130 feet wide for steamers. The vessel, being out of control, was carried by the tide and grounded in the mud in one of the undredged portions of the harbour.

Just at first the few passengers on board, especially the ladies, were inclined to be hysterical, but it was soon found that there was no danger whatsoever. The vessel was stuck quite firm and it was not considered possible to tow the vessel out by tugs owing to the fact that she was carrying 300 tons of cargo, mostly flour. A number of lighters were signalled for and the greater portion of the cargo was unloaded into them. Thus lightened, the vessel was towed to the wharf, where the cargo was replaced. The vessel was on the mud for a day and a half, and the mishap caused a delay of just a little over two days.

The passengers speak with high regard of the expeditionary manner in which the difficulties were surmounted. The cargo was unloaded in what must have been record time.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Mr. Chu U Tin	\$100
Chan Sui Ki	100
Mok Kon Sang	100
Fung Ping Shan	100
Tse Yum Chi	100
Lo Cho Shan	100
Li Wing Kwong	100
S. W. Tao	100
Au Chak Man	100
Chan Kit Son	100
Mrs. Ho Lum See	10
Mr. A. H. Markenzie	5
H.R.W.	15
Wo Ping Theatre	50

THE CLIPPER RACE OF 1886.

It is a long step from the days of the famous old tea-clippers to the present time, but, notwithstanding the passing of sail and the advent of the steam-propelled vessel, there is much interest and old time memories attached to the days when sailing vessels were the prime factor on the seven seas of the world.

It has often been remarked that there is no prettier sight to be seen than that of a full rigged ship at sea under a full spread of canvas, and sailing before the wind, flinging the salt laden spray high into the air, and dipping her nose to the caress of the waves. There may be prettier sights to be seen ashore, but at sea, there is something that bespeaks romance and the lure of the unknown when the sun is but a red ball on the distant horizon, and in the foreground a full rigged ship bowling along before the breeze, apparently the only living thing on all the wide waters.

The great race of 1886 between the tea-clippers, "Ada," "Black Prince," "Ariel," "Ferry Cross," "Chiraman," "Flying Spur," "Serica," "Taiping," and "Taiting," from Foochow to London, was finally decided by the "Taiping," which arrived in London but one hour ahead of the "Ariel," on September 5, 1886, her time for the voyage being ninety-nine days.

The struggle, however, was between the "Ferry Cross," "Taiping," "Serica," and "Ariel." From Foochow the "Taiping" obtained a day's start over the other ships. The "Serica," "Ariel," and "Taiping" crossed the bar at Foochow in company on May 30, 1886, the "Taiping" starting the following day.

On that date there was a fair wind blowing from the northeast, which the ships held until in about Lat. 19° 20' N., when they encountered calm weather, and later a southerly wind, which changed again to the northeast, and carried them as far as the Parrels Reef on June 3, though they were not sighted. The "Ferry Cross" had in the meantime parted company with the other ships, and saw nothing more of them until the noon of June 7, in Lat. 9° 37' N., when she passed a large ship on the opposite tack, believed to have been the "Ariel." To the southward of the Parrels, strong south-west winds were encountered. As far as it has been able to ascertain, the vessels passed the lighthouse at Anjer, Straits of Sunda, on the following stated times:—

"Ferry Cross," at noon of June 18; "Ariel," on the morning of June 20; "Taiping," on the afternoon of June 20; "Serica," at 6 p.m. of June 22; "Taiping," at 10 p.m. of June 22; "Black Prince," on June 29.

At this time the "Ferry Cross" was evidently holding the lead, while the "Taiping," which left Foochow on the day after the others, had caught up with the "Serica," the "Ferry Cross" heading both by two days. From Anjer they carried good trade winds to the meridian of Madagascar. The "Ferry Cross" passed Mauritius on June 30, the "Ariel" on July 2. The Cape of Good Hope was sighted by the "Ferry Cross" on July 15, at 10 p.m. The "Ariel" rounded the Cape the next day, wind S.E. to East, and N.W. The "Serica" rounded the Cape on the 22nd.

On August 9, in Lat. 12° 29' N., the "Ferry Cross" signalled the "Taiping," and continued in company until August 17, with wind variable and light. In Lat. 27° 53' N., Long. 36° 54' W., a fresh breeze sprang up and took the "Taiping" out of sight from the "Ferry Cross" in four or five hours. The "Ferry Cross" was becalmed, and was not making one knot per hour for twenty-four hours. This circumstance is alleged to have lost her the race. On August 29, she reached Lat. 41° 5' N., Long. 35° 51' W., and at 10 a.m. on September 6, she sighted the Isle of Wight, it bearing N.W.W. with a wind W.S.W., blowing hard.

At eight o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, September 5, the "Ariel" and "Taiping," which had lost sight of each other for seventy days, found themselves off the Lizard, running neck and neck up the Channel under every stitch of canvas that could be set, with a strong westerly wind. During the whole day the two ships kept their position, dashing up the Channel side by side in splendid style, sometimes on their beam ends every sea sweeping their decks. On approaching the pilot station off Dungeness the next morning they each fired blue lights to signalize their position. At daybreak the pilots boarded them at the same moment, and the race was continued in the same exciting manner till they arrived in the Downs, where they both took steam-tugs to tow them up the river.

The ships had to shorten sail to enable the tugs to come up and pick up the hawvers to take them in tow. This was about eight p.m., the tugs starting almost simultaneously, and both ships still neck and neck. The "Taiping," however, was fortunate enough to have a superiority in the power of the steam-tug, and reached Gravesend some time before the "Ariel." The "Serica" followed closely upon them. She passed Deal at noon, and got into the river with the same tide which carried the "Taiping" and "Ariel" up the river to

DIPLOMA FOR JOURNALISM.

SPECIAL COURSE AT LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Professor Sir Sydney Lee sends us the following:—The Senate of the University of London has instituted a diploma for journalism which will be awarded after examination to persons who have pursued prescribed courses of study within the university. The Senate has taken this step largely in the interests of demobilised officers and men and of released war-workers who propose to follow, on grounds of special aptitude, the profession of journalism. At the same time matriculated students of the university being not less than 17 years of age, as well as non-matriculated students of adequate educational proficiency will be admitted to prescribed courses.

The courses will begin in October next and will extend normally over two consecutive university sessions. But in the case of graduates of the University of London and of other universities approved for the purpose, the courses may be completed in a shorter period. They are divided into two sections, of which one is compulsory, and the other offers a wide choice of subjects. The compulsory course includes:—

English composition and practice in writing for the Press as well as lecture courses in the general history of science, the history of political ideas, and principles of criticism with practice in their application.

The student will also choose courses of instruction in three out of the following branches of knowledge, viz.: English literature and criticism, history, modern languages (one, or in special conditions two, to be selected out of French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Russian), political science, economics, biological science, physico-chemical science, philosophy, and psychology.

The examination for the diploma will take place once in each academic year, in July, and the first examination will be held in 1921. The examinations in determining the results of the examinations will take into consideration the proficiency and the progress which the candidate has shown throughout the period of training.

The university courses and the general arrangements for the admission of students and for examination have been placed by the Senate under the supervision of a journalism committee of the university, which consists of persons representing the university and its colleges, the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour, the Board of Education, the Institute of Journalists, the National Union of Journalists, and some prominent journalists. Professor Sir Sydney Lee is appointed chairman of the committee. All applications for information should be addressed to Mr. V. J. Wall, Organising Secretary of the Journalism Committee, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.7.

the docks, when the result of this extraordinary race was declared to be as follows:—

1st "Taiping," docked in London Docks... 9.45 p.m.
2nd "Ariel," docked in East India Dock... 10.15 p.m.
3rd "Serica," docked in West India Dock... 11.30 p.m.

The "Taiping," therefore, was the winner of the premium, 10s. per ton extra to be paid to the first sailing vessel in dock with new teas from Foochow. The "Ferry Cross" arrived in the Downs on September 7, and was compelled to bring up to an anchor on account of a heavy gale blowing, where she remained some time. She, however, managed to get into the London Dock by eight o'clock on September 8, about twenty-eight hours after the "Taiping." The fifth ship, "Taiping," arrived in the river some hours after.

The first three ships—the "Taiping," "Ariel," and "Serica"—were all built by Messrs. Steele and Co. of Greenock. The "Taiping" and "Ariel" were constructed on the composite principle, wood and iron. The "Serica" was built of iron.

The cargoes of the ships were—"Taiping," 1,108,709 lb. of tea, "Ariel," 1,230,900 lb.; the "Serica," 954,235 lb.; "Ferry Cross," 854,235 lb.; and the "Taiping," 1,093,130 lb. The time occupied on the voyage by the three ships was ninety-nine days, being seven days shorter than the time occupied by the "Ferry Cross" and "Serica" the previous year. The "Taiping," indeed, though not in the race of that year, made the passage then in five days' less time than they did. Captain Mackinnon, the commander of the "Taiping," was a native of the island of Tyree in Argyshire, and a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve.

So ended one more of the many famous races made by the tea-clippers of that age, and it is to be wondered whether these famous ships are still above water, sailing under a different name and with foreign owners, although many are doubtless rearing in the depths of a watery grave which is a fitting end to ships, which in this modern age would be far away and behind the times!

GHOST OF ASMODAI.

LEGEND OF THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

A strange story of a legend of the Queen of Sheba was told at Shore-ditch County-court during the hearing of a summons for possession of premises by Aaron Muscovitch, of 38, Colvestone-crescent, Dalston, a traveller, against the occupier of three rooms in his house, Melly Sienelon, a Belgian refugee.

Mr. Creighton, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Whiston for the defence. A Jewish minister interpreted the evidence of the defendant.

Plaintiff stated that the defendant was a professional slaughterer of fowls for the Jews, and he did this work in his bed room, in consequence of which the walls were spotted, and the galleys had been stopped up with blood. Every Saturday night the defendant occupied a great deal of time in dancing, stamping, and shouting. Noise was the principal element in the carrying out of the rite, and this kept plaintiff's household awake.

In cross-examination plaintiff admitted that he was bound over at North London Police-court for threatening the defendant, but it was not the defendant's fault, but it was his own. He was nothing.

Keva Muscovitch, a son of the plaintiff, said the rite referred to was handed down from the Pharisees, and took the form of a banquet from midnight until two a.m. on Sunday morning every week. A great noise was the necessary adjunct to the carrying out of this rite, which was to force under the ground the ghost of Asmodai, and was a legend of the Queen of Sheba. He did not know the actual ceremony, but it was only carried out by the Pharisees.

Defendant, in his evidence, said it was true that he had done some slaughtering, but it was at the special request of the plaintiff's wife, and on behalf of her friends. As soon as he heard there was a complaint he ceased to do it. As to the Saturday nights, it was simply a ceremony carried out with the members of his own family, who called to see him. There was no noise. He was obliged to observe the practice because he was a Jew.

Judge Chier said as he had ceased to do the slaughtering he should make no order for possession. The Minister: I want to speak to you.

Judge Chier: Go away. I want nothing to do with you.

Mr. Whiston: You have won the case.

The Minister: But I want to win something else. I want to protect our religion.

Judge Chier: Be quiet, and go away, or I shall instruct somebody to put you out.

The Minister then left the court, talking excitedly to the plaintiff.

DURE ON MR. SMILLIE.

"NEITHER CLEVER NOR BAD."

The Duke of Northumberland, addressing the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on "The Real Meaning of Nationalisation," said Mr. Smillie had complained of his (the Duke's) statement in the House of Lords that he had fomented revolution and preached sedition.

"I am anxious to avoid creating any impression that there is a personal quarrel between Mr. Smillie and myself," said the Duke. "On the contrary, on the only occasion when I met him at the Coal Commission we had a most amicable conversation about land ownership and I acknowledge the courtesy which he, in marked distinction to some of his colleagues, displayed on that occasion. But Mr. Smillie will remember I told him then that his real designs were not what they appeared to be, that he was working for revolution, and that I was going to spare no effort to frustrate those designs."

"Now, as Mr. Smillie thinks that I have cast aspersions on his honour by my remarks in the House of Lords, I take this opportunity of saying that I believe him to be a perfectly honourable man, whose word is as good as his bond; but that does not alter the fact that he is a dangerous revolutionary."

Mr. Smillie, continued the Duke, was utterly unfitted to lead a revolution; he was neither clever enough nor bad enough to play the role of a Lenin or Trotsky. Let him draw back before it is too late and become a peaceable, law-abiding subject of the King and devote himself to the great work of reconstruction for which he was so admirably fitted.

YOUR CHILD'S FUTURE?

OUR EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS PROVIDE DIRECTLY FOR THE FUTURE OF YOUR CHILD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.—THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA. F. M. WELLER, Manager.

PERSECUTION OF JEWS.

POLISH PROTEST TO HUNGARY.

The Polish Government has protested to the Hungarian Government against the persecution to which the Galician Jews have lately been subjected in Budapest. The police, by the orders of the People's Commissioners, have made night raids in the parts of Budapest chiefly inhabited by Jews from Galicia, and have made numerous arrests. Hundreds of those arrested are condemned to expulsion from Budapest on the strength of a Government order for the expulsion of foreigners, and chiefly of Galician Jews. The Polish Consul in Budapest immediately interviewed Agoston, the Commissary for Foreign Affairs, protesting energetically, and demanded that the order should be mitigated. The Commissary replied that the order must be maintained in its present form, as the presence of so many Jews in Budapest creates the possibility of pogroms by the Hungarian population, in the course of which Hungarian Jews might suffer. The Consul succeeded, after repeated efforts, in securing the release of about 100 persons. The remaining interned Jews, among whom are many women, old men, and children, are in a wretched condition, as many of them, when arrested, were not even allowed to dress themselves, and sick persons, some of whom were suffering from infectious illnesses, were dragged from their beds. The Polish Consul informed the Hungarian Soviet Government that these outrages would lead to most energetic action on the part of the Polish Government. The return of a part of the money confiscated from the arrested Jews was secured, and further exclusions will be conducted in a less ruthless manner; but as all the Polish demands have not been acceded to, the Consul finds itself compelled to address a further protest to the Hungarian Government.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—From 1st December, 2nd floor, No. 34, Queen's Road Central. Apply YEE SANG FAT Co. Telephone No. 1355.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THURSDAY,

September 13, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS BOAT SHED.

A quantity of Rice, Tea, Flour, Bacon, Ghee, Dried Vegetables, Hay, Oats, &c., &c.

On view day of sale. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers to the Government.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST VACA," From SAN FRANCISCO AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before their Cargo can be landed.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on September 13, at 10 a.m., and September 20, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undischarged after September 20, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co., Alexandra Buildings, J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent, Hongkong, September 13, 1919.

NOTICES.

FOOD PRICES.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

HIGH CLASS CANNED GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS ARE OBTAINABLE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

American Lunch Tongues	per tin	75 cents.
Australian Oat Flour	per tin	\$1.85 c. \$2.93 each.
Rabbit in Jelly, Liver & Bacon	per tin	40 cents.
Canadian Baked Beans	per tin	38 "
Flipped Herrings, American	per tin	40 "
Booth's Herrings in Tomato	per tin	30 "
Primrose Fresh Herrings, fat tin	per tin	25 "
Primrose Fresh Herrings, fat tin	per tin	30 "
Concentrated Soup Powder, 1 lb. tin	per tin	35 "
Oblique Soup, Royal Taste Brand	per tin	20 "
Cambridge Sausages, New Zealand	per tin	20 "
Bologna Sausage, American	per tin	35 "
Pork and Beans, 30 ounce tin	per tin	37 "
Galita's Cocoa, 1 lb. tin	per tin	40 c.
Sweet Mixed Pickles, American	per bot.	15 "
Sultanas Raisins	per tin	30 "
Fudding Raisins	per tin	25 "
Carrots	per tin	25 "
Butter, Australian "Golden Churn"	per tin	55 "
Australian Fruits	per tin	50 "
Australian Vegetables	per tin	50 "
Condensed Milk "Reindeer"	per tin	30 "
"Life Guard"	per tin	30 "
Fog Biscuits, in 3 lb. pkts	per tin	70 "
Sardines, in pure Olive Oil, 1 tin	per tin	30 "
Semolina, in 1 lb. tin	per tin	15 "
Pearl Barley	per tin	15 "
Sugar Peas, Armour's	per tin	35 "
Asparagus, Royal Taste Brand	per tin	60 "

and numerous other items.

THE ABOVE PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED TO BE OF HIGH CLASS QUALITY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

A 5944 {EVERY LITTLE WHILE ... Fox trot

A 6002 {IT'S NOT YOUR NATIONALITY ... One step

A 6008 {I DON'T WANT TO GET WELL ... One step

A 6008 {SMILE & SHOW YOUR DIMPLE ... One step

A 6008 {CHIN CHIN CHINAGAN ... One step

A 6008 {DOING HIS BIT FOR THE GIRLS ... One step

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY., LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 1322

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS,

FEDERAL TRUCKS-FISK TYRES,

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW,

BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ, RED WING,

ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

MOTOR CAR STORAGE

Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision. Repainting a specialty.

INQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED.

Call at our Motor Garage

No. 7 Russell Street OR Phone 659.

EXQUISITE PERFUMERY AND TOILET PREPARATIONS.

PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES, ETC.

MODERATE PRICES.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1877.

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO

H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:

Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$20.

" 2 doz. Pints " \$21.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

Tel. No. 135. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"KHIVA"	1st November	3rd December	19th December
"NOVARA"	8th November	11th December	26th December

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	8th October	25th October

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"ITOLA"	24th Sept.	21st Oct.

FOR
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
"KHIVA"	30th Sept.	14th October

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
11, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR PORT SAID.

S.S. "TENSUO MARU"

will be despatched on or about 17th October.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

KING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS.

For JAPAN PORTS.

HOKUTO MARU on 8th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port

SAID.

ALTAI MARU Sunday, 14th September.

ALASKA MARU Friday, 26th September.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of

Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape

TOWN MARU Saturday, 13th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Suez.

SIAM MARU Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

UNNAN MARU Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z.

and ADELAIDE.

LUZON MARU Beginning of October.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai,

Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

CHICAGO MARU Tuesday, 30th September.

MANILA MARU Wednesday, 10th October.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent ac-

commodation for 1st & 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at

and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

KALAO MARU Sunday, 21st September, at 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

BOHAI MARU

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

INDUS MARU Monday, 29th September.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij.
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 26th September to—

SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

This Vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and Passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	SUYANG	Sept. 15, Daylight.	
SWATOW & FANGKONG	CHUSAN	Sept. 16, at 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Sept. 18, Daylight	
WEIHAIWEI, OREPOO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	Sept. 19, at 3 p.m.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation midships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
19, LEYS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	WONGSANG	SUNDAY, Sept. 14, Daylight.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WOSANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 16, Daylight.	
KOBE	CHAKSANG	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, at 6 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	THURSDAY, Sept. 18, Daylight.	
SHANGHAI	TUNGSHING	FRIDAY, Sept. 19, Daylight.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KWANGSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 p.m.	
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 p.m.	
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at Noon.	
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has now been reorganized and offers regular sailings to Calcutta
via Singapore and Peking.
Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan,
occasionally calling at Shanghai.SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
sometimes calling at Swatow. A limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets
can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billings are
issued to all Northern Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing as
follows when convenient offers.BORNBO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having
400-ton accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudu, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
Tandjoo.TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and
Tientsin, calling at Shanghai and Peking.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colonies
for Straits settlements, are entitled to priority on arrival destination passports with their
Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE GENERAL MANAGERS
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Tel. No. 315.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

STEAMERS	Leaves Hongkong
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	About September 25.
"CITY OF TACOMA"	About October 14.
"CITY OF VICTORIA"	About October 24.
"CITY OF VANCOUVER"	About October 25.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	About November 1.
"WHITLAND"	About November 11.
"ENDICOTT"	About November 30.
"GREYCOCKER"	About December 20.

For PORTLAND direct.

STEAMERS	Leaves Hongkong
"COAST GUARD"	About October 8.
"WAWALONA"	About October 31.
"NISEMAHA"	About November 30.
"MONTAQUE"	About December 10.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
*NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th September.
*TENYO MARU	22,000	2nd October.
*SIBIRIA MARU	20,000	11th October.
*SHINYO MARU	22,000	28th October.
*PERIA MARU	8,000	10th November.
*KOKKA MARU	20,000	10th November.

(From Yokohama.)

*Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, COLON, PANAMA,

CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 8th.
ANYO MARU	15,500	

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

BANKER & CO.

WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

The MS "KONG NING" (Capt. Wicks), will leave the Young
Tai Hing Wharf (Connaught Road West)
for WUCHOW via West River Port.This Vessel has excellent European accommodation for First Class
passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being
fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern
convenience.An excellent table is provided.
Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wuchow passengers taking
the round trip will be allowed to put on board the vessel without
extra charge.

For freight and passage apply to—

BANKER & CO.,

1st Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SONS,
Passenger Agents.

SHIPPING

C. P. O. S.

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

SAILINGS

FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

STEAMERS

Empress of Asia ... Oct. 4 ... Oct. 20

Empress of Japan ... Oct. 15 ... Nov. 5

*Monteagle ... Oct. 19 ... Nov. 12

Empress of Russia ... Oct. 30 ... Nov. 17

Empress of Asia ... Nov. 27 ... Dec. 15

Empress of Japan ... Dec. 10 ... Dec. 31

*Monteagle ... Jan. 1 ... Jan. 25

*Empress of Asia from Hongkong, 2nd October, will not
call at Shanghai, unless Japanese Quarantine regulations are
relaxed in the interim.

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

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Emp

Chief Manager.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The s.s. "Nissin Maru," (Capt. Shiohita) arrived from Keelung yesterday with 1,100 tons of coal.

The s.s. "Toyo Maru," (Captain Minami) cleared for Hongkong at 6 a.m. today. She carried no cargo.

The s.s. "Tijpanas," (Capt. Weide) is due to sail for Haiphong at 7 a.m. to-morrow with general cargo.

The s.s. "Kwangtuh," (Capt. Stewart) cleared for Suva Bay at 5 p.m. today with 1,400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tacoma Maru," (Capt. Narita) cleared for Buenos Aires at noon today with 700 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tijmanek," (Captain Scherimbeck) cleared for Surabaya at 2:30 p.m. yesterday with 1,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Nam Wan," (Captain Costa) cleared for Hongkong at 8 a.m. today with 200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "West Hershaw," (Capt. Evans) arrived from Seattle with 670 tons of general cargo, at 11:30 a.m. yesterday.

The s.s. "Lucas," (Capt. Wright) cleared for Shanghai today and is due to sail at 10 a.m. to-morrow with a cargo of oil.

For stealing some steam-piping from the Nile which is in docks a man was sentenced by Mr. Lindell to four weeks' hard labour.

The s.s. "West Vaca," (Captain Fleming) cleared for San Francisco today and is due to sail at 9 a.m. on Monday with 500 tons of general cargo.

Inspector Eames seized 110 tins of opium on board the s.s. "Fuchow." The opium is worth \$1,550. There being no claimant for the opium Mr. Lindell confiscated it.

The s.s. "Suiyang," (Capt. Gibbs) arrived from Shanghai at 2 p.m. yesterday with 1,100 tons of general cargo for Hongkong. She also brought mails and 4 European passengers.

The s.s. "Changsha," (Capt. Gambrell) arrived from Sydney at 1 p.m. yesterday with 740 tons of general cargo and 66 bags of mails. She carried 12 European passengers.

The s.s. "Tijliwong," (Captain de Lange) arrived from Yokohama at 7 a.m. today with 42 tons of general cargo, 1367 tons of merchandise and 249 tons of acid. She carried 3 European passengers.

The s.s. "West Vaca," (Capt. Fleming) arrived from San Francisco at 7 a.m. today with a through cargo of 4933 tons of Kerosene and gasoline, and 1152 tons of Turpentine and gunpowder for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Altai Maru," (Capt. Fuchigami) arrived from Kobe at 6:30 p.m. yesterday with 7580 tons of through general cargo and 206 tons of general cargo for Hongkong. She also brought 65 bags of mails.

For snatching a gold ornament from a baby a Chinese was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour, to receive 12 strokes of the birch and four hours' stocks. Mr. Lindell was the Magistrate.

This morning a Chinese officer of the "Kinsin" was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, with assisting emigrants to stowaway on the vessel. Mr. D. V. Stevenson prosecuted and applied for a remand. The case was fixed for Friday next.

One man was employed as a coolie in the Asiatic Petroleum Co. He stole some oil and was arrested. Before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning, the man pleaded that the manager gave him the oil. The manager denied this. Sentence—Eleanor Glynn's.

Enquiries made at the money changers' this morning elicit the fact that the premium on silver coins has gone down overnight by 6 cents and money changers are charging 17 cents to the \$10 note. The premium on \$1 bills has also gone down and they are now obtainable at a premium of 1 cent per note.

A SPLENDID OFFICE.

MAN WITH BEAUTY SPOTS.

A Chinese had as his stock-in-trade a pair of pincers and a jemmy. His office hours were from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., and his offices the numerous houses in the wide streets. His trade was a really offensive trade and a policeman was always on the watch. One day the man was seen going into a house. The constable followed him. The man turned round and saw the constable. What happened? Was there a struggle and an attempt to escape? Oh No! The man merely stretched himself on the verandah of the building and pretended to be asleep. The constable was an old hand. You know what that means. He walked up to the man and "awaked" him with a kick. It was not a hard kick, but it was effective. The man was surprised, indignant at being roused from his peaceful slumbers. The constable patted him on the back and incidentally drew out the burglar's tools from the man's pocket. The man was arrested and brought before Mr. N. L. Smith.

The man insisted that the constable was as clever an exponent as Malini in feats of *leger-de-main*. He had introduced the tools into his defendant's pockets.

But Sergt. Culliford said the man had a previous conviction for larceny. The man denied this. His photograph was produced from the Rogue's Gallery. A constable pointed out that the man had "spots" on his face. Thus he was "spotted." He got three months.

LOST LUNCH.

A PICNIC PARTY'S MISFORTUNE.

An English family went out on a bathing picnic to Repulse Bay. They left a hamper basket on the beach. Two men stole it. The Police arrested the men in Stanley. Today the men got, one six weeks and the other a fine of \$50 because he said he was the tool of the other man.

That doesn't help the people who lost their lunch. The sentence should have had boiling oil in it.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.

British	Japanese
Changsha	Altai Maru
Chusan	Nissen Maru
Foochow	Daitoku Maru
Lindsay Moller	Nippon Maru
Uenshing	Kosoka Maru
Chungang	Tacoma Maru
Amherst	Amakusa Maru
Jason	Hoten Maru
Hermelin	Tango Maru
Laisang	Cheilan Maru
Nampenh	Nankai Maru
	Ujo Maru
	Taiwan Maru
	Masayoshi Maru
American	Chinese
Brooklyn	Kam Ying Fat
Tanerville	Yuet Shang
West Vaca	Kwangtuh
West Henshaw	Kung Hong
	Wing Hang
Dutch	
Tijpanas	
Tijbodas	
Ajax	
Linburg	
Tijliwong	

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

The Catholic Foreign Mission Society of Maryknoll, America, is a new society. It started a mission at Yungking, Kwangtung, and the first superior it sent out was Father Thomas Price, aged 35, and a good man. He became ill and came to Hongkong to the French Hospital, where he died yesterday.

The funeral services this morning were conducted by Bishop Pozzoni. Other religious bodies were represented by the Revs. Mr. Robert, Novak, Monnier, Vigor (Pokfulam), Aymer (College Director) and Bernardino, as well as by a number of the French sisters.

There will be a Solemn High Mass on Monday, 15th, at 7.30.

At the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged before Mr. Smith with returning from banishment before the expiry of his term. He was a known bad hat, so he got six months' hard.

PIRACY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

OIL-JUNK ATTACKED.

TWO MEN KIDNAPPED.

A very daring piracy is reported to have taken place on September 7 between Hongkong and Macao, in which two men were kidnapped and property to the value of \$750 was stolen.

The master of the junk reports the incident as follows:—At 5 p.m. on September 7 the junk left Hongkong with 80 square tons and 320 drums of kerosene oil, other sundries and sugar, etc., valued at \$800. The junk reached at 8 p.m. and then proceeded to Deep Bay which was reached on the 9th. Five master saw a small boat in which there were three men who asked us if they were engaged in fishing. The master asked out to the men: "What are you doing there?" Seven men then came on to the deck of the junk, armed with rifles, and two revolvers each. They held the junk and said that they wanted to search the vessel. They then pointed the weapons at the men and drove them to the hold of the junk when they were imprisoned and the hatch closed. Some of the oiler's folk on the junk were driven off, while the master and another folk hid themselves in the aft. After about nine hours the junk was released and driven ashore. The junk was then taken to Sing Chai Island near Sun Koi Island off Macao. The master and his men could see nothing. They heard a boat come alongside and noticed the cargo being lowered into the boat. This took over seven hours. The pirates then left the junk and the master and the folk came up on deck. They discovered that two of the folk, one aged 33 and the other 30 years, had been kidnapped and the oil, other cargo and property belonging to the folk's stolen. They have not seen anything of the two folk since.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 13d. 11h. 15m.—Warning to Hongkong, Phulien, Coast Ports, etc.—Typhoon in Lat. 18° N. Long. 120° E. direction N.W. velocity 8 to 12 m.p.h. September 12d. 11h. 15m.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan or Tsushima. Pressure has increased slightly at Nagasaki and Otsu, and decreased slightly at all other reporting stations. The typhoon appears to be taking a more northerly course. At 8 a.m. this morning the centre was about 300 miles east of Japan. The cyclone over N.E. China is probably moving eastward. The typhoon rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.16 inch. Since January 1st 87.81 inches, and an average of 70.29 inches for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today. Hongkong to 10 p.m. E. to variable winds, moderate; fair. South coast of N.E. gale. South coast of N.E. gale. The same as No. 1. South coast of China between Hongkong and Haines, the same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1895-9.

	High Water	Low Water
Time	Height	Height
Sun. 14	6.05	6.05
Mon. 15	6.05	6.05
Tue. 16	6.05	6.05
Wed. 17	6.05	6.05
Thur. 18	6.05	6.05
Fri. 19	6.05	6.05
Sat. 20	6.05	6.05
Sun. 21	6.05	6.05

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the U.S. Consulate from the Manila Observatory at 11.30 a.m. Sept. 13.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Northern Luzon—more than 300 miles distant inclining northward.

DEATH OF MR. G. A. STOREY, R.A.

By the death of Mr. George Adolphus Storey, R.A., who passed away recently at his residence at Hampstead, the Royal Academy loses another of its old guard of amiable personalities and conscientious painters. Yet a greater loss will be felt by many art students who have passed through the Academy schools during the last twenty years, and have attended the late artist's patient and informing lecture on perspective. The authorities of the Academy in 1913 marked their appreciation of Mr. Storey's gifts of teaching by reviving the dormant professorship of perspective, the previous holder of the office having been the great J. M. W. Turner, who held office between 1808-33. Born on Jan. 7, 1834, Mr. Storey received an early mathematical education in Paris under Professor Morand. His bent for art manifesting itself, he joined Leigh's School in Newman Street, and soon afterwards became a student at the Royal Academy schools, exhibiting his first picture at the Academy when 18 years of age. Henceforward he rarely missed an annual exhibition, and in the 1919 summer display (when he was 85 years of age) he showed three pictures. His penchant for pleasing and pretty genre subjects, while it brought him popularity, brought him also criticism, but, like many of his artistic contemporaries, Storey continued painting what his patrons demanded. Yet in 1910 he astonished friends and detractors alike by exhibiting a remarkable portrait of his old mother—an inspired task in which he displayed power and quality which disarmed criticism. The work created such a lasting impression that two years later the National Art Collections Fund purchased it for the National Gallery of British Art, and to accompany it, the Contemporary Art Society bought Mr. Storey's earlier portrait of his father.

The cumulative success of these portraits had its effect on the Academy itself. Mr. Storey had been elected to an associateship as far back as 1876 without further advancement to full membership, and the general feeling in art circles was that he would be allowed to live and die as the oldest unpromoted associate. But three months before the war he was elected to full honours with acclamation, being then eighty years of age. Some surprise had been shown in 1910 that Storey's portrait of his mother had not been bought for the Chantry collection, and it may be that the heavy purchases in 1907, 1908, and 1909 (including Alma Tadema's "A Favourite Custom" for £1,750) left the available balance low. Although Storey always disclaimed being a mere painter of anecdotes—and in justice it should be allowed that he was not—he was a capital teller of a good story, and his "Sketches from Memory" published twenty years ago, contain a few sparkling examples. His visit to Spain in 1862-3 caused him to have many lingering remembrances of happy days in that country, and perhaps emphasised his admiration for his brother-in-law, Philip Calderon, R.A., who was of Spanish descent, and the master of a very mordant wit. The late Mr. Boughton, R.A., used to say that he would have loved to see his friend Whistler in the Academy just for the sake of witnessing the wit-combat that would have ensued between "Jimmy" and "The Spaniard."

ART RECAPITULATION.

Mr. Storey had a few characteristic anecdotes about Calderon, whose "St. Elizabeth of Hungary," by the way, started the famous "British Matron" controversy twenty-eight years since. Calderon was one of a hanging committee at an Academy Winter Exhibition, and, at the last moment it was found that a picture by Etty lacked a title in the catalogue. While the rest of the committee were hunting up letters and papers for the missing title Calderon remained unperturbed. "What are you bothering about," he drawled, "I know the title of the work all right." His friends turned to him with relief, whereupon Calderon added, "I remember it well. The usual thing you know—'Virtue Protecting Innocence from the Attacks of Chastity.' Many years before this there was a notorious painter of anecdote in the Royal Academy's fold—Augustus Leopold Egg, R.A. One day this artist unguardedly confessed to the young Calderon that for the time being he was gruelled for matter. The springs of anecdote and narrative for picture-making had run dry, although he had painted a work entitled "Queen Elizabeth discovers she is no

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

13th Sunday after Trinity—Sept. 14th.

Holy Communion at Midday.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Opening Voluntary.

Responses: Psalm, Venite, Alcock; Psalm, LXXI—Robinson, Clerk; Te Deum, Oakley in F—18th Psalm; Benedictus, Garrett, Kyrie; Wendelsson, Hymns, 360, 343, 390, 433, 379.

Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

Closing Voluntary.

Responses: Psalm, LXXIII—Simeon; Magnificat, Dupuis—15th Psalm; Nunc Dimittis, Rimbaud—16th Psalm; Hymns, 360, 343 (A. & M. 281), 433.

Vesper Hymn.

Closing Voluntary.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, September 14.

Morning Service, 11 a.m.

Hymns, 377, 359, 219, 221.

Evening Service, 8 p.m.

Hymns, 373, 314, 153, 370.

Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday, September 14.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion, No. 8 a.m.

Service during August.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.

Fork Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

6.30 Evening Service.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 PRINCE STREET.

Weekly Services—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only, 11 a.m.

Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

Bible study, Tuesday, 8.30 p.m. and Thursday, 8 p.m.

Friday, Ladies' Bible study, 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist, Macdonnell Road.

Sundays, 11 a.m.

Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.

Evening Service, 8.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsonal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Gloucester.

Mass at 6, 7 and 8.30 a.m.

High Mass at 8 a.m.

8.30 a.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

NOTICES.

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THE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

THE NATURE OF MONEY.

An American writer has achieved this happy bit of exposition:

It is easy to imagine what chaos would follow if we returned to a system of measurement where the yard is defined as the girth of the chieftain of the tribe. Ladies purchasing dress goods would have fared badly under President Wilson succeeded Mr. Taft. But absurd as this may seem, that is just the situation which exists in the nation's monetary system. Our dollar is simply a unit of weight posing as a unit of value. It weighs the same as it did in 1914, but try to buy the same quantity of things with it. Our forefathers selected gold as the basis of money because of certain attributes that make it a good medium of exchange: it is our job to make it a good standard of value instead of a standard of weight.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale is the present champion of a plan for rectifying our unstable dollar. The method he proposes is approved by many noted Americans and is worthy of careful attention. The proposal is that instead of having a dollar of fixed weight, and therefore variable in purchasing power, we substitute a dollar fixed in purchasing power and variable in weight. To do this we would abolish gold coins altogether. Bar gold would lie in the government vaults, and in actual circulation this bullion would be represented by yellow backs. It would thus be possible to vary at will the weight of the gold dollar without having to endure the annoyance of handling gold eagles of various weights. The Government would simply add or subtract a certain number of grains of gold—or a fraction of a grain—to


or from the dollar, just fast enough to compensate for any loss or gain in the purchasing power of the dollar.

The Government can vary the quantity of gold bullion which it agrees to exchange for a paper dollar as readily as the grocer can vary the amount of coffee he will give for a dollar. This variation might be monthly and would be based wholly on the Government's index number of prices. In this way the paper certificate would always be equal to the gold dollar, and the latter would always be kept equal to the goods dollar, which is the final standard. When the index number falls one per cent. below the established par the gold dollar will be reduced in weight one per cent., and vice versa. This steering wheel would keep the monetary automobile near to the straight line marked out, and would eliminate price convulsions, making the measure for money as stable as the pound, the gallon, the horse power and the volt. Speculation in gold at the expense of the Government would be prevented by establishing a small fee to be charged depositors of gold. This fee should not exceed any one change in the gold dollar's weight. To avoid any shock to business the plan would start off with the price level actually existing immediately before its adoption.

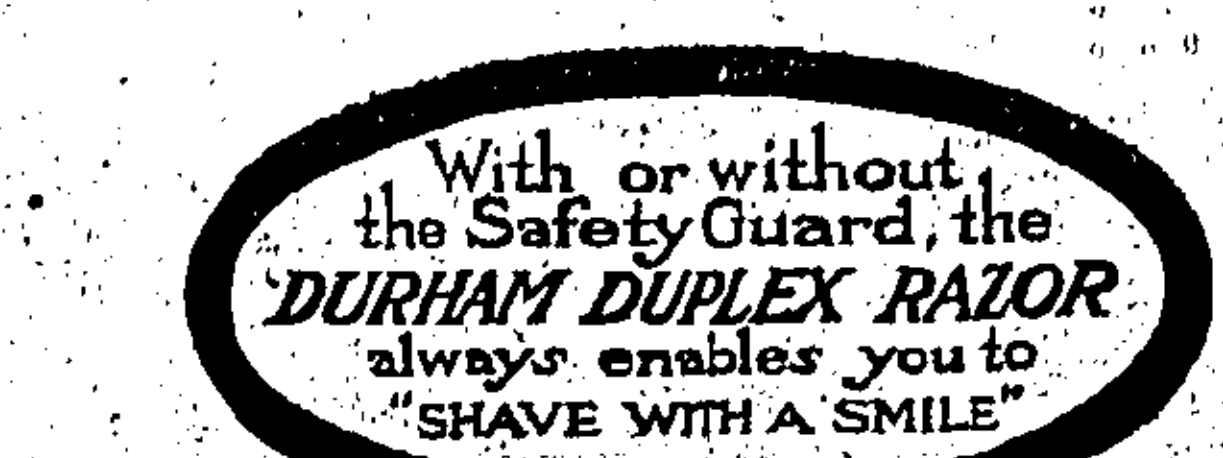
The method here proposed would undoubtedly reduce the intensity of business depressions, as well as lessen human discontent resulting from dislocating monetary contracts. The sure way to eliminate dangerous radicalism is to do away with social injustice.

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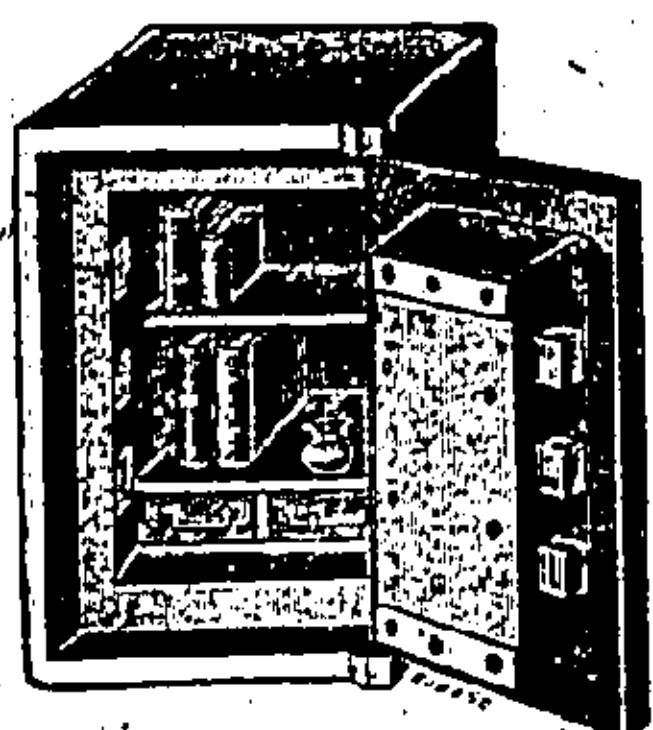
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PEER'S SCANDAL STORIES.

W.R.A.F.'S NIGHTS OUT.

MISS V. DOUGLAS-PENNANT
INQUIRY.

Magna Carta, Robert Burns, and a telegram from Commissioner Lamb of the Salvation Army, were quoted by Lord Stanhope in support of a demand for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the circumstances connected with the dismissal of Miss Violet Douglas-Pennant from the Women's Royal Air Force.

He complained that the dismissal of Miss Pennant had left every sort of stigma and scandal attaching to her name. An officer discharged from the Army was invariably turned out of his club, because it was felt that he must have done some disgraceful act, and it was quite natural that those who heard Miss Pennant had been dismissed naturally concluded that she had done a disgraceful act, and she has been described as the mistress of various people and every sort of charge of the worst possible character has been made against her.

"The real reason why an inquiry is refused," continued Lord Stanhope, "is that the Government fear the scandal which will come to light. I will give your lordships one instance—a case in which I have seen the evidence, and I am convinced that the statements are true. Grave scandals began to appear in a large Royal Air Force depot near London, and the lady in charge of the Women's Hostel wrote several letters to the Air Ministry complaining of the situation, but not one of those letters was delivered to Miss Pennant. Eventually, however, rumours reached Miss Pennant's ears, and she sent for the officer, and had an interview with her.

GIRLS' ALL-NIGHT LEAVE.
She then found out that the colonel-in-charge of that camp was giving all-night leave to the girls who were training as motor-drivers at that depot, and that they were constantly returning from London, very often drunk, at four o'clock in the morning in Government motor-cars. She also found that there were grave scandals in regard to the colonel and two women officers in the camp.

Miss Pennant at once decided to remove these two women officers, about whom at that time there was no more than a scandal, to two separate camps well away from where they then were. She also decided to replace the lady-in-charge of the depot, whose health threatened to

break down. She reported the matter to superior authority.

"Then Miss Pennant was dismissed, and what happened? Miss Pennant's successor, I imagine, was kept in the dark in the same way as had been Miss Pennant. She knew nothing of what had gone on before. The colonel in charge of that camp was not court-martialed, but a system of general post in regard to the command of various depots took place for his benefit. First he was sent to a depot some distance away, then moved back to a depot near London, the very depot at which one of the women over whom there had been these previous scandals was quartered. This colonel and this woman occupied the same house and they were finally discovered by their landlady in the same room at 3 o'clock in the morning in flagrant delicto.

That is the sort of thing that was going on. That is the sort of thing the Government fear will come out if they have an inquiry."

LORD WEIR'S ANSWER.
Speaking from the cross-benches Lord Weir, who was Secretary of State for the Air at the time, said: "The broad reason I gave for the termination of Miss Pennant's services was that I felt she was not the right woman for the job. The long was not going well. My faith in her was shaken. We were at a critical period in regard to the whole Air Force, and I made my decision and I acted on that decision, and I appointed a successor. Matters improved and I am personally convinced that I did the right thing."

He mentioned that the resignation of three senior officers serving under Miss Pennant was one of the matters which tended to leave him with misgivings. As explicitly as he could he denied that his decision was influenced by pressure either from within or without the Air Force, and said he knew nothing of any intrigue against Miss Pennant. Neither was there any foundation for the suggestion of jobbery in the appointment of her successor. He expressed regret for his unconscious lack of consideration shown to Miss Pennant in connection with the month's trial, and on that he could only say that it was due to forgetfulness at the moment. He could not possibly see what good an inquiry could do.

Lord Pentycridd's opinion of the long explanation, offered by Lord Weir was that of itself it revealed a condition of affairs which demanded an inquiry.

"The suggestion has been made that there was an 'Angon stable' said Lord Sheffield, 'and if that is so it should be cleaned.' He supported an inquiry.

MORE GINGER WANTED.

Lord Dufferin suggested that if Miss Pennant wanted an investigation she had only to supply a little more ginger to the statements she had already made public and bring them up to the requisite standard of belief. Her case would never have reached this stage if she did not possess very good friends. What would have happened if Miss Brown, of Putney, or Miss Jones, of Cricklewood, had lost her position. Nobody held an inquiry when a man who went "over the top" became a casualty, and he regarded Miss Pennant as a casualty on the civil side of the war.

Lord Peel, for the Government, opposed the motion. He said Miss Pennant's character was unimpaired and unassailable; all that was said of her was that she had not succeeded in her particular work at the Royal Air Force. A Select Committee would cost £20,000 or £30,000, and would be a precedent for any Civil Servant who was dismissed to claim an inquiry.

Lord Amulph declared that Miss Pennant was dismissed in a way in which their lordships would not dismiss a senile maid.

In the course of further discussion Lord Londonderry said an inquiry would take place shortly into charges of corruption made by a lady who was a subordinate of Miss Pennant.

The motion for an inquiry was carried by 69 to 42.

**DIED FROM DRINKING METHY-
LATED SPIRITS.**

Disclosures of the spreading habit of drinking methylated spirits were made at a Cardiff inquiry into the deaths of Edith Davies, 28, and Beatrice Heath, 27.

Mrs. Baker stated that she knew Rogers had been in the habit of drinking methylated spirits for two years.

Questioned, she admitted that she took methylated spirits herself.

The Coroner: "It is because you cannot get other stuff?—Yes, sir, I suppose so."

Dr. Shipley stated that death was due to heart failure. Methylated spirits had the effect of poisoning the heart muscles.

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DENIKIN'S AIMS.

BRITISH GENERAL'S APPEAL.

Major-General Sir C. G. Briggs, K.C.M.G., chief of the British Military Mission with the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces in Southern Russia, has just reached London from Denikin's headquarters. In view of the charges made in certain quarters against General Denikin, and of the fears expressed by some that he is a reactionary, Butler's representative saw the general soon after his arrival, and obtained from him an explanation of General Denikin's policy.

General Briggs said: "On my return to England my attention was drawn by certain statements as to atrocities and various forms of outrage resulting from General Denikin's administration, and I am glad to take the earliest opportunity to say that, from beginning to end, they are utterly false, and are prompted by German and Bolshevik propaganda. This is not the place to give detailed details to all the charges that have been made against General Denikin, but I am ready to give anyone who may desire it the most complete information on the subject. I have made a special study of General Denikin—it was my business to do so—and I unhesitatingly state that he is a large-minded, very strong, very clear-headed, and very resolute man, with the best interests of Russia at heart. He is a poor man, has no desire for financial gain, no personal ambition, and no desire for power. He is a real patriot, wholeheartedly out for the Russian people and for Russia, and the various charges made against him are as ridiculous as they are untrue."

DECLARATION OF POLICY.

"In order that General Denikin's position might become clear to all the Allied countries, a programme of policy was drawn up in April by myself in collaboration with the French and American heads of missions, a programme which, in the view of each of us, might be considered as appealing to our Governments, and satisfying the minds of our people that Denikin was not a reactionary. In addition, a similar programme was drawn up by various large-minded Russians, and the whole was embodied in one declaration which was signed without hesitation, not only by the general himself, but by the President of the Council, and by all the members of that body. Therefore there can no longer be any doubt as to the policy of General Denikin, and that this

policy is not merely one person's whim, but if anything happened to the general, is binding upon all the members of his administration. The document, which is addressed to me, is as follows:

I request that you inform your Government that the aims which the command of the armed forces in Southern Russia seeks to achieve in the struggle with the Soviet Government are:

1. Abolition of Bolshevik anarchy and the institution of law and order.
2. Reconstruction of a powerful united and indivisible Russia.
3. Convocation of a People's Assembly based on universal suffrage.
4. Decentralisation by means of wide regional autonomy and liberal local self-government.
5. Guarantees of full civil and religious freedom.
6. Immediate agrarian reforms with a view to meeting the demand for land of the working classes.
7. Immediate labour legislation securing the working classes from the exploitation by the Government or capital.

(Signed) DENIKIN.

After these followed the signatures of General A. Dragatsis and seven other members of General Denikin's Council.

ONLY 15 PER CENT. BOLSHEVISTS. Speaking of the effects of Bolshevism and the best means of combating it, General Briggs said: "Our duty is to help Denikin and Kolchak in every possible way, if we wish to reclaim Russia from anarchy, disease, misery, and ruin. I cannot understand how it is that such astounding ignorance prevails in certain quarters as to what Bolshevism is. To characterise it as the policy of Russia is absurd. Eighty-five per cent. of the whole population of Russia is anti-Bolshevik; 5 per cent. consist of commissaries, 5 per cent. of highly-paid assassins to carry out the orders of the commissaries, and the remaining 5 per cent. is doubtful. It must also be stated that, thanks to the most energetic and subtle propaganda of the Soviet, the people are being led to believe that France and England are really behind the Bolshevists."

It was even declared that I and the officers of my mission were English-speaking Russians disguised as British officers. It is not to be wondered at that some of the population—sick of Bolshevism, and believing that the Allies are against them—were looking for salvation from the Germans. At the end of April I visited Moscow, where I found the 'revolutionary' disorganised people

all pro-German. I was able to remove misunderstandings and to tell them and the population in other districts what was the real policy of the Allies, and as a result the people of the Kuban and the Don saw how they had been misled, completely changed round, and have made their great advance merely on the moral support of England."

The work accomplished by General Denikin during the past fifteen months is hardly short of miraculous. It is unfortunate that at this moment Admiral Kolchak's forces should be forced back, but this is only a passing phase, and is due to the same causes that in the past caused temporary setbacks to Denikin's armies. It has to be remembered that the troops in the front line of the Red armies are pressed and driven to fight and kept at their posts by machine-guns controlled by the paid assassins, who themselves remain in the rear.

In conclusion General Briggs said: "As General Denikin has declared that he is under Admiral Kolchak and his Government, and as the Allies have committed themselves to assist the latter, it cannot be doubted that all the signatories of the Note will do everything in their power, and that quickly. If the Allies are not alive to the necessity of assisting the anti-Bolsheviks, it is certain that the Germans will step in and recapture the whole of Russian trade and influence. It behoves everybody who is opposed to anarchy and the negation of the rights of individuals and nations—in other words, Bolshevism, to support General Denikin, and to assist him by opening up trade so that he may provide the reconquered country with the necessary commodities. The urgency of this is obvious, as General Denikin has already reconquered a tract of country with a population of sixty millions previously devastated by Bolshevik rule."

GRAVEDIGGERS' STRIKE.

Darwin gravediggers are on strike for 10s. advance weekly and 2s. back pay since November.

They have been joined by the Corporation labourers, who struck work following the Council's decision to reduce rates.

For the Corporation it is stated that the borough is smaller than before the war, its trading departments have been financial failures, and the employees have already received adequate advances.

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For Incubators and Brooders
For the Kitchen
For the Factory, etc., etc.

For nearly seventy years Tycos Instruments for Temperature Indicating, Recording, Controlling, etc., have been rendering the most satisfactory service in home and factory. Made in 8,000 styles and kinds.

Our line of manufacture includes:

Household Thermometers
Industrial Thermometers
Pyrometers
Temperature, Pressure and Time Regulators
Hygrometers Hydrometers Barometers
Pocket Compasses Surveying Compasses
Air Meters Hand Levels
Sphygmomanometers
Fever Thermometers, etc., etc.

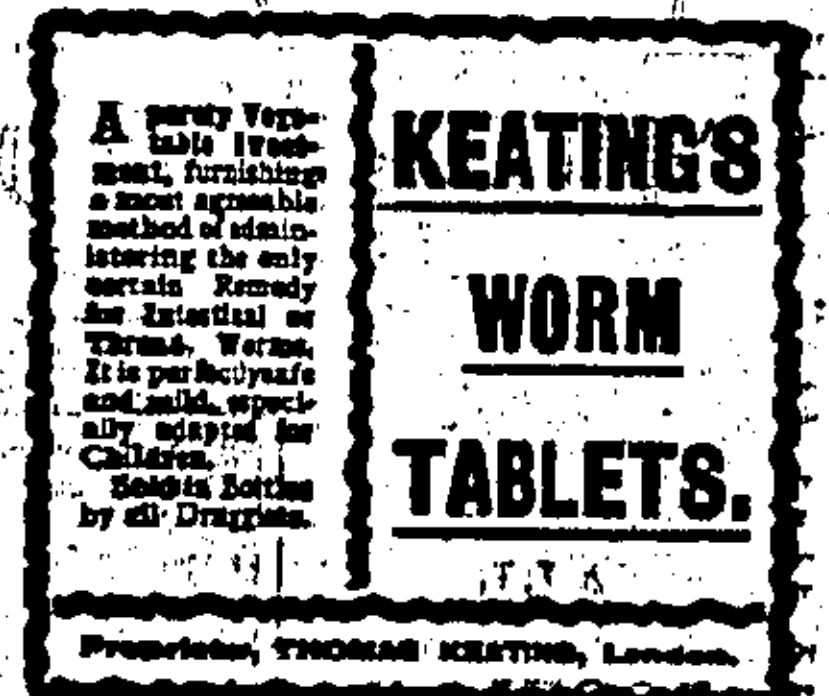
Tycos Products enjoy a world-wide popularity, and are used everywhere. They are the offerings of a great institution faithfully serving the best interests of all mankind throughout the world.

Write today for literature. Address

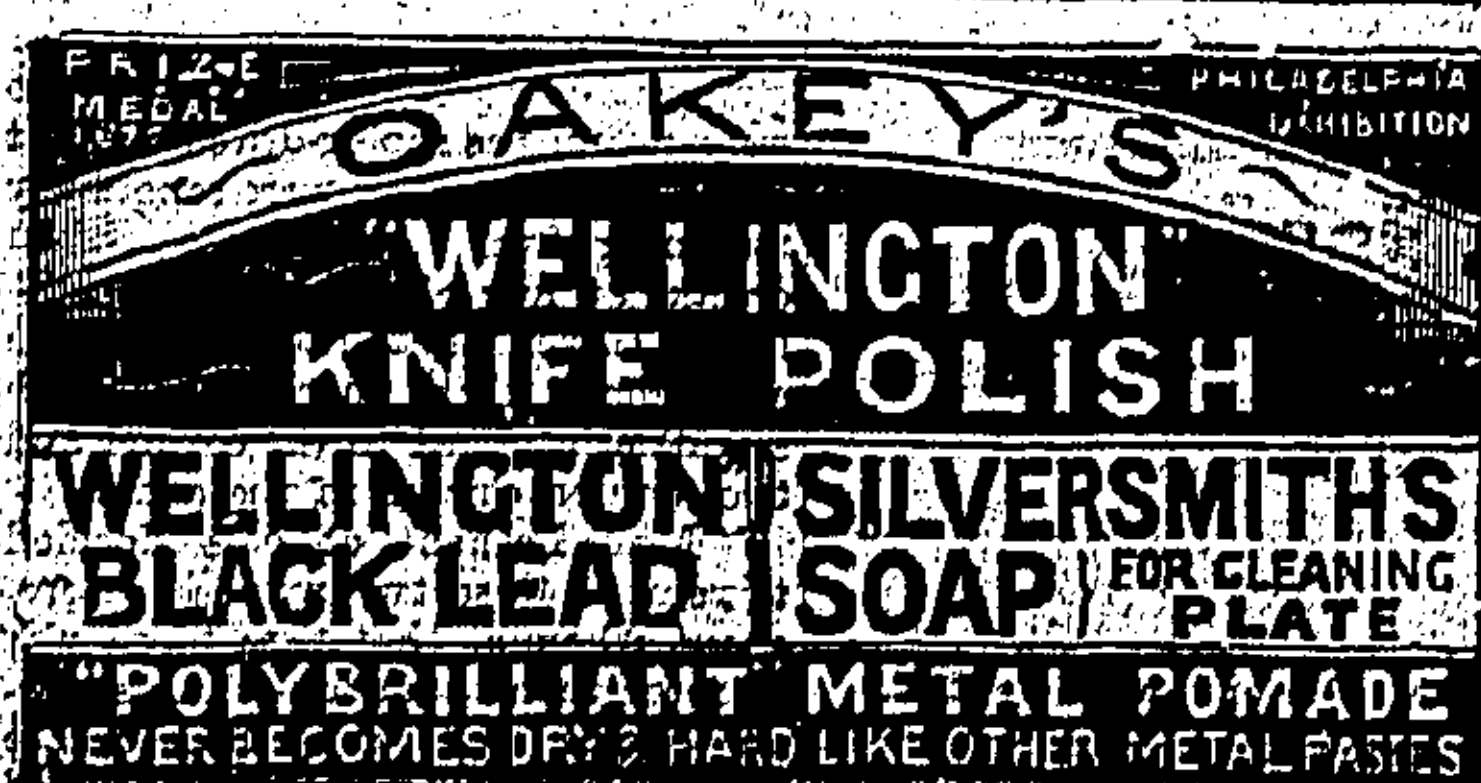
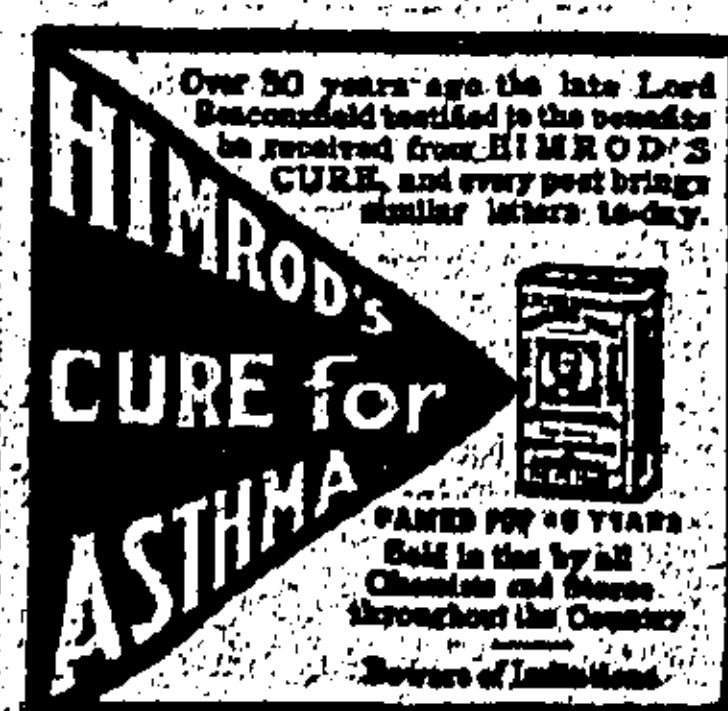
Taylor Instrument Companies

Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

There's a Tycos Thermometer for Every Purpose.



ASAHI BEER



AUSTRIA'S PEACE TERMS.

REASONS FOR STRINGENCY.

The Austrian delegates, who since May 14 have been impatiently waiting to ascertain the peace conditions, received the Supplementary Treaty, and are alleged to have been dismayed at the rigour displayed by the Allies. It is admitted that the Vienna Government had been encouraged to anticipate milder treatment than Germany by Allied agents, whose mission was permanently to dislodge all danger of a fusion of the two Teutonic States; but as the present leaders of the Austrian people persistently desire union with Germany, for which they are making all possible preparations, the Allied plenipotentiaries substituted strict justice for clemency, with the result, embodied in the Treaty. German-Austria is being treated as a bankrupt whose inadequate assets belong entirely to his creditors. The population, financially helpless and unable to obtain foodstuffs, raw materials, machinery, and credit, is wholly in the power of the Allies, from whom alone they can hope to receive the wherewithal to subsist. This utter dependence, which is likely to be as durable as the peace, is considered the safest attainable guarantee against an Austro-German union.

Owing to Italy's insistence, the financial responsibility of Austria and Germany for reparations has been rendered collective. This means that all payments in money or kind made by either State will form a common fund for distribution among the Allies in a proportion to be determined later, probably France receiving half. For example when France receives 7,000,000 tons of coal, valued at 300,000,000, and due annually by Germany as reparation, this sum will be divided. Italy receiving about 30 per cent. That is the theory. The reality is different, for while the Italian delegates were absent in Rome, special privileges were accorded to France, which render Italy's claim nugatory. A supplementary clause obliges Germany to deliver annually an amount of coal equaling the difference between the annual pre-war production by the mines of the Pas de Calais and the Nord destroyed by the war, and the production of the mines of the same area during each coming year. This contribution takes precedence of all others, and as Germany may be unable to fulfil it entirely, Italy's claim is worth little.

IS YOUR FACE
DISFIGURED

by pimples or blotches? If so it is a sure sign that

PINKETTES

are needed to set matters right.

As a remedy for discolored liver, biliousness, constipation, sick headache, pimples, blotches, skin, and other troubles arising from constipation Pinkettes are perfection. Tiny but thorough, as gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or 50 cents the bottle, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 25 So. Church Road, Shanghai.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 12th SEPTEMBER, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.	
BANKS	
Hongkong Bank	107 1/2
Marine Insurance	
Canterbury Ins.	140 1/2
North China Ins.	120 1/2
Union Ins.	121 1/2
Yangtze Ins.	120 1/2
Far Eastern Ins.	120 1/2
First Insurance	
China Fire Ins.	118 1/2
Hongkong Fire Ins.	134 1/2
Shipping	
Donghai	120 1/2
H.K. Steamship	120 1/2
Indo-China (Ref.)	120 1/2
Do. (Def.)	120 1/2
Shell Transport	120 1/2
Star Ferry	120 1/2
Railways	
China Sugar	120 1/2
Malacca Sugar	120 1/2
Mining	
Kailash Mining Adm.	120 1/2
Langkat	120 1/2
Shanghai Loans	120 1/2
Shai Explorations	120 1/2
Ranab	120 1/2
Trench Mines	120 1/2
Ural Caspian	120 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H. & K. Wharf	120 1/2
H. & W. Docks	120 1/2
Shai Docks	120 1/2
New Engineering	120 1/2
Lands, Hotels & Buildings	
Central Estates	120 1/2
Hongkong Hotels	120 1/2
Hongkong Lands	120 1/2
Humphreys	120 1/2
Kowloon Lands	120 1/2
Land Reclamations	120 1/2
West Point	120 1/2
Cotton Mills	
Ewo Cottons	120 1/2
Kung Yik	120 1/2
Leong Kung Mow	120 1/2
Oriental	120 1/2
Shanghai Cottons	120 1/2
Yangtze Cottons	120 1/2
Mecklenburg	
Cements	120 1/2
China Portland	120 1/2
China Portland Old & New	120 1/2
China Portland	120 1/2
Dairy Farms	120 1/2
H.K. Electric	120 1/2
Macao Do.	120 1/2
Hongkong Ropes	120 1/2
H.K. Tramways	120 1/2
Peak Tramways (Old)	120 1/2
do. (New)	120 1/2
Steam Laundries	120 1/2
H.K. Steel Foundry	120 1/2
Water-works	120 1/2
Watsons	120 1/2
Powells	120 1/2
Wismans	120 1/2

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH
REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotics and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

BANKS.
ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
HONGKONG.

Head Office—New York City

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Shanghai-Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organized especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Local Currency, U.S. Gold, Sterling and France.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in any part of the world.

Travelers' Checks and Credits.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, September 13, 1919.

On London—

Bank, Wire ... 4 1/2

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Paris—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On New York—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Bombay—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Calcutta—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Singapore—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Manila—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Shanghai—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Yokohama—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Hongkong—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Canton—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Hankow—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Peking—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Tientsin—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Shanghai—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Hongkong—

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On Canton—

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On Hankow—

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On Peking—

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4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Tientsin—

On demand ... 4 1/2

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4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Shanghai—

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30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Hongkong—

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On Hankow—

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On Peking—

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On Tientsin—

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4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Shanghai—

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On Tientsin—

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On Shanghai—

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On Hongkong—

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On Peking—

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4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Tientsin—

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30 days sight ... 4 1/2

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On Canton—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Hankow—

On demand ... 4 1/2

30 days sight ... 4 1/2

4 months sight ... 4 1/2

On Peking—

On demand ...

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for shipment handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No official letter addressed to Arabian, Abyss or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unine, Victoria, Treviso Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless reported under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Frithies, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Basnia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 8 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

MONDAY, September 15.
Japan—Per YETORU MARU.

TUESDAY, September 16.
U.S.A. and Japan—Per FUSHIMI MARU.

WEDNESDAY, September 17.
Straits—Per KAGA MARU.

THURSDAY, September 18.
Japan—Per IYO MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, September 14.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.

Straits and Bangkok—Per LINDSAY MOLLER, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, September 15.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per ANTILOCHUS, 5 p.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, Sept. 15, at 3 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per WOSANG, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 16.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHUSAN, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI HONG, 1 p.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 17.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Haiphong—Per TUIFANAS, 11 a.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 18.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per KAGA MARU, 10 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 19.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per IYO MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 20.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 1.30 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 21.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO MARU, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, September 22.

Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and AUSTRALIA via VICTORIA, B.C.—Per FUSHIMI MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, September 23.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, Noon.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per TANGO MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, October 2.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 10 a.m.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TRY Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.



PACKING AND SHIPPING WILL BE RECEIVED GUARANTEED FOR ALL GOODS.

NIKKO & CO.

DEALERS

Japanese Fine Art Curios.
Tea Set. Embroideries.
Sutsuma and Kutani Wares.
Bronze Ornaments, Etc.

Hongkong Hotel Building.
Tel. No. 1259.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. LAH VEN KEE to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

the 17th & 18th September, 1919,

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Luddell Street

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

from the Sung to Towkwong Dynasties.

Comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue and white vases, plates, bowls, flower pots, incense burners, figures, porcelain plaques, red lacquered vases, famille rose screens, very fine crystal vase and agate ornaments, snuff bottles, jade ornaments, old bronzes etc. etc.

ALSO

A FEW PIECES OF SOOCHOW
REDWOOD WARE.

N.B.—The undersigned will give one week guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Tuesday, the 16th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

WAR RIBBONS.

It is semi-officially stated that the King likes to see ex-officers and men wearing the ribbons or wound-stripes to which they are entitled. Hitherto it has been a very open question whether good form admits of the wearing of ribbons with ordinary civilian dress. It is done, of course; some men go to the extreme of wearing medals as well as ribbons; chevrons have been employed this summer to provide a ribbon for a star what, and so forth. But on the whole good form was strongly against the custom. As representative a crowd of demobilised officers as one could expect to find was that at Lord's for the Eton and Harrow match, but one noticed no single case in which the regulation sombre morning-coat kit was relieved by ribbons or strips of gold braid.

Probably, however, it will be necessary to go a little farther with rules in the matter. At present there is merely an expression of the royal inclination. Etiquette at Home makes its only exception at present in the case of certain very full-dress parties at which miniature medals, ribbons, stars, and so on are worn with evening dress. Under the new dispensation will there be any limits? Will the cricketer wear a row of ribbons on his shirt in the field or on his bathing costume at the seaside? Will his pyjamas be exempt from the rule? And as anyone who served overseas will shortly be entitled to the British and Allied war ribbons there is a good prospect of a highly decorated nation.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tamba Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 9th Sept., and is expected here on the 18th Oct.

The P. & O. s.s. *U.B.I.* & A.L. s.s. *Dhruva* left Singapore for this port on the 11th instant at 5 p.m. and is due here on the 18th instant at about 7 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Moji for this port on the 10th September, and is expected here on the 18th September.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Iyo Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 9th Sept., and is expected here on the 18th Sept.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila on Sept. 4, and is due here on or about Sept. 25.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. *City of Florence* left New York on 11th July last and may be expected to arrive at Hongkong about the 18th September.

The Admiral Line's s.s. *City of Spokane* will arrive at Hongkong about September 20 from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The Admiral Line's s.s. *City* will arrive at Hongkong about October 10 from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The Admiral Line's s.s. *Coastal* will arrive at Hongkong about October 5 from Portland via usual ports.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nikko Maru* (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port on the 3rd September, and is expected here on the 20th September.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 23rd August, and is expected here on the 1st October.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
Tel. No. 1748. **CORONET** Tel. No. 1748.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

METRO

PRESENTS

HAROLD LOCKWOOD

IN

"THE MASKED RIDER"

HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY,
etc.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

Tel. 2511.

Tel. 2511.

September 13, 14, 15 & 16.

Saturday, 5 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.

Showing:—The Final Episodes of

"THE MOON CHILD"

and Comics.

SATURDAY, 2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

Showing:—Episodes 15 & 16.

Booking at the THEATRE.

THE
VICTORIA THEATRE.

SUNDAY, MONDAY & TUESDAY

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

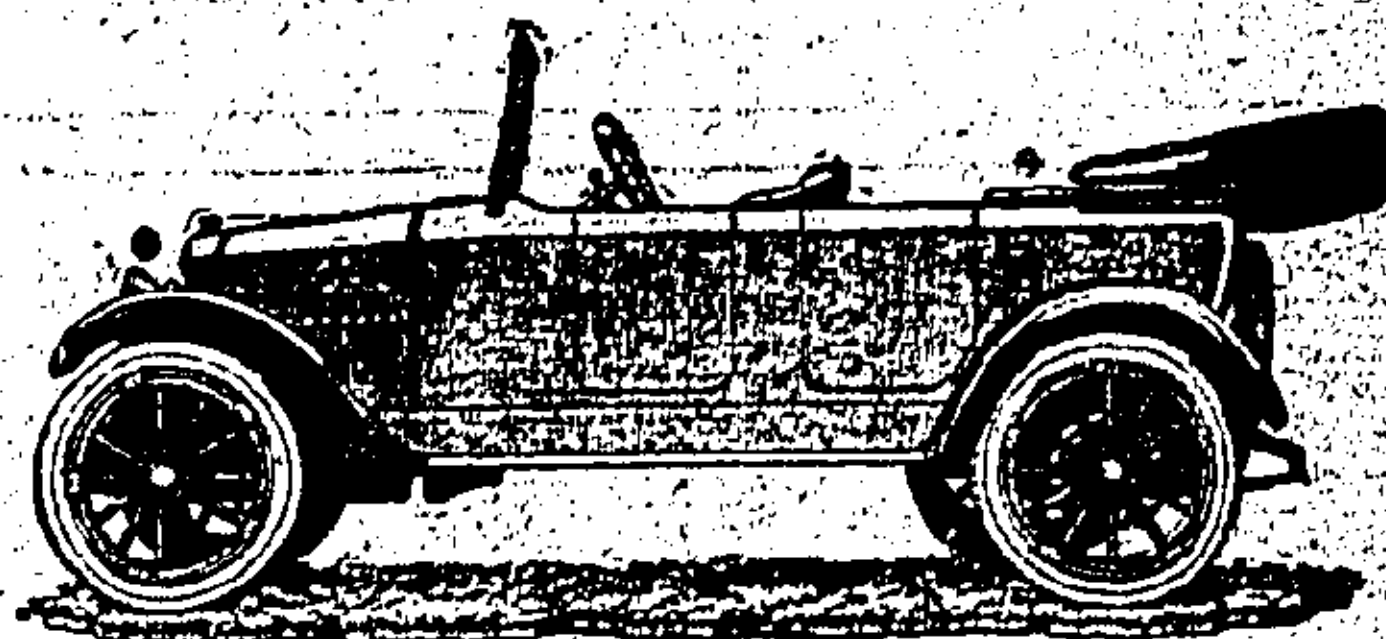
CHARLIE

CHAPLIN

IN HIS MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE

**"SHOULDER
ARMS."**

MAXWELL CARS.



It seems but yesterday that the Maxwell Motor Car made its debut to the overseas user.

But the story of ease in riding, long service and economy of petrol, tyres and spares to any Maxwell owner was quickly and convincingly told by its performance in every clime and under every condition.

Year after year has demonstrated that the original simple chassis design was correct. 300,000 Maxwell Cars are built upon that single design.

Numerous minor improvements have only served to build more comfort, service and economy and more distinctive style into to-day's Maxwell.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., Inc.
OF DETROIT MICH.

John D. Williams & Company

Export Distributors

2 Rector Street, New York

Cable Address: "Lundum—New York"

SILVA-NETTO & CO.

E. W. FRAZER & CO., 5 Rue de Paris, Tientsin, China.

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., 4 Fochow Road, Shanghai, China.



More miles per gallon

More miles on tyres

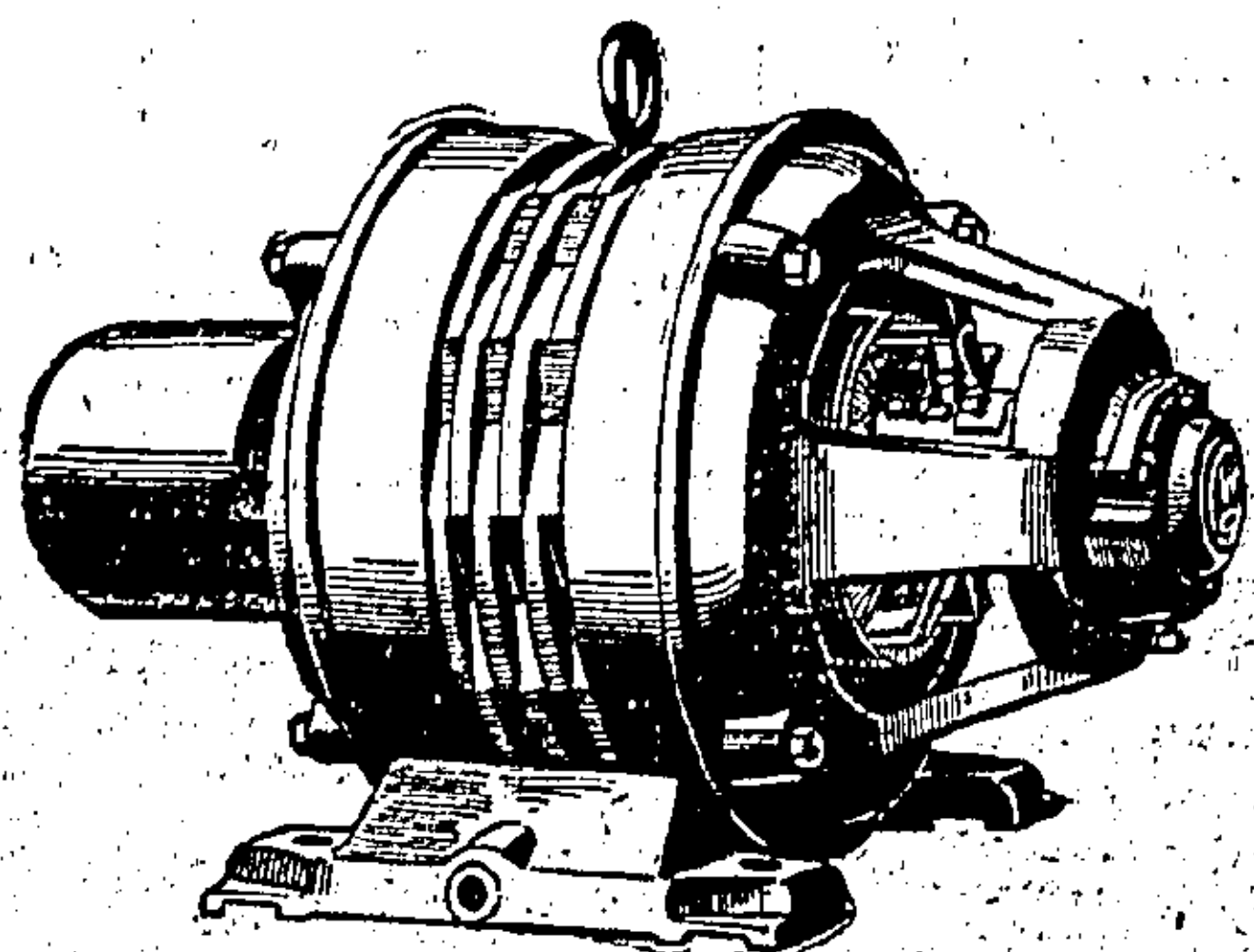
GERIN, DREVARD
& CO.

HONGKONG, St. George's Building. Tel. 114.
CANTON, Shamien. Tel. 1165.

REPRESENTATIVES IN
SOUTH CHINA

FOR

Westinghouse



TYPE A.R. SINGLE PHASE MOTOR.

We offer you free the services of our Engineering Staff to help you select your WESTINGHOUSE equipment.

STOCKS



AVAILABLE

C & B POTTED
MEATS.

15 VARIETIES.

ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.

Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.

IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.

ONE OF THE BEST OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERDRE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The best Remedy known for

COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Also like a charm in

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably

relieves pain of whatever kind, creates a calm refreshing sleep, allays irritation

of the nervous system when all other remedies fail, leaves no bad effects,

and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Next Counter without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stop.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England.

1/11, 2/6, 4/0.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered.

Effectively cures short all attacks of SPASMS.

Chills and arrests those often fatal diseases.

FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The only Palliative in

NEURALGIA, GOUT,

RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably

relieves pain of whatever kind, creates a calm refreshing sleep, allays irritation

of the nervous system when all other remedies fail, leaves no bad effects,

and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

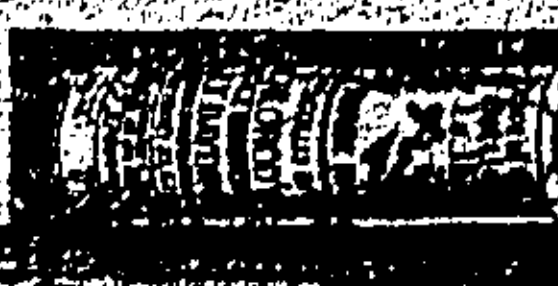
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